



RETURN TO ROME — Pope John Paul II spoke with Cardinal Jozef Glemp of Poland and other prelates Thursday after returning from Central America. On his tour, the pope sought a balance between social and political activism. Page 2.

Soviet Union Orders Expulsion Of U.S. Diplomat for Espionage

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities have ordered the expulsion of a U.S. diplomat after he was charged with espionage while working with the U.S. Embassy's economic section, the official news agency Tass said Thursday.

Tass, quoting a KGB statement published in the government newspaper Izvestia, said Richard Osborne, the first secretary in the U.S. Embassy's economic section, had been expelled Monday.

Franklin Tonini, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy, confirmed that Mr. Osborne had been expelled. He said Mr. Osborne had been working on plans to leave Moscow.

In Washington, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said he had no comment on the Soviet Union's charges. Mr. Hughes said that while Mr. Osborne's plans were not firm, it was anticipated that he would leave Moscow soon. He said Mr. Osborne had arrived in Moscow last August.

The last time the Soviet Union announced the expulsion of a U.S. official was in 1978, when the Soviet Union expelled a U.S. diplomat for espionage.

Burford Resigns Post As EPA Administrator

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has accepted with "deep regret" the resignation of Anne McGill Burford as administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

He named John W. Hernandez, now deputy director of the EPA, as its acting administrator.

At the same time Wednesday night, the president acted to defuse a constitutional confrontation with Congress by agreeing to turn over all documents sought by a House subcommittee investigating the agency's management of its toxic waste programs.

Mrs. Burford said at a news conference Thursday that the move over the EPA and her direction of it had disabled the agency and distracted the president from pursuing his domestic and international goals. The Associated Press reported.

She said her resignation was prompted only by concern for the EPA, and she refused to blame anyone for her predicament. "I never claimed to be a victim, and I won't now," she said.

Mr. Reagan made his sudden announcement amid a deepening political crisis stemming from his refusal to make documents about the toxic waste program available to congressional investigators and amid widening accusations that his administration was covering up wrongdoing.

While Mr. Reagan's dramatic actions are likely to remove some of the air of crisis surrounding the congressional inquiry into the management of the \$1.6-billion program aimed at cleaning up industrial toxic wastes, the investigations themselves will continue and are likely to be lengthy.

Among the allegations being investigated by half a dozen congressional committees are political manipulation of the toxic waste fund, special favors to business and conflicts of interest among personnel engaged in the program.

Mr. Hernandez is an engineer from New Mexico. He has clashed with environmentalists who objected to his policies on water and toxic chemicals.

[The chairman of the congressional panels investigating the EPA said their inquiries into possible wrongdoing and mismanagement within the agency would continue. The Associated Press reported.]

[Mrs. Burford "is not the issue," said Representative Michael L. Synar, an Oklahoma Democrat and chairman of the House Government Operations subcommittee on the environment. Representative James H. Scheuer, a New York Democrat who chairs the House Science and Technology subcommittee on the environment, said: "We will continue this investigation until every rock is overturned and every fact uncovered." Other congressional investigators made similar statements.]

The president said that Mrs. Burford's resignation "is an occasion of sorrow for us all."

Mr. Reagan said that he would continue to assert executive privilege over the documents. But under the agreement announced Wednesday evening, the administration is granting virtually free access to the documents sought by the House Energy and Commerce Committee's investigations subcommittee.

The president said he would give any other congressional committee access to the agency's documents on the same basis.

Mrs. Burford, who had vowed to fight for her job, said in a letter to the president that "it is clear that

Alabama Man Sets Himself on Fire While Television Cameras Roll

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

JACKSONVILLE, Alabama — Cecil Andrews called the local television station four times last Friday threatening to set himself on fire in the town square to protest unemployment in America. At 11:15 P.M., he did it.

Apparently drunk, the 37-year-old unemployed roofer stood near the edge of the square and fumbled with a matchbook. The first match went out.

He staggered to a container of charcoal lighter on the ground and liberally doused his worn blue jeans and cowboy boots again. Cupping his hands over a second match, he held it to his knee. A small flame sprang up.

He sat down on the lawn and watched the flame, fanning it as it crept up his leg and then, suddenly, in a single burst, engulfed his body. The episode lasted 82 seconds.

The police know this because two television cameramen from WHMA-TV, a local station in neighboring Anniston, filmed the entire incident. Only after the fire had spread across Mr. Andrews' leg did one of the cameramen try to put out the flame.

Their conduct has touched off a furor in this community of 10,000 people and has also raised, as Phillip D. Cox, the local station's news director, concedes, "important ethical questions for all of us in the news media."

The cameramen, Ronald Simmons, 30, and Gary Harris, 18, and station officials all expressed deep regret over the incident, but said they did not feel responsible for what happened.

Mr. Andrews is at University Hospital in Birmingham, listed in poor condition with second- and third-degree burns over more than half his body. He is known in the community as a heavy drinker who has had several personal problems. He is married, but it could not be determined whether he has children.

But H. Brandt Ayers, vice president of the Consolidated Publishing Co., which owns all the newspapers in the county, a local radio station and WHMA, said he was "deeply troubled." He said "we should accept some responsibility for this tragedy."

Based on interviews with those involved, this account emerges:

Mr. Andrews telephoned the station four times Friday evening, saying he would set himself afire about 10 P.M. He did not identify himself, Mr. Cox, the station's news director, said.

"He sounded despondent, slightly irrational, but I took him seriously," Mr. Cox added.

Station officials informed the police, as is the station's unwritten policy. Mr. Cox said he sent the two cameramen to the square. He insisted he had a "firm understanding with the police that we were going there to assist them; we were not going to get the story."

Chief Locke said he told station officials that the police would handle the situation and that if the station wanted to send its reporters along for a "free ride," they could do so.

At 10 P.M., police officers went out to the square to hunt for "anyone at all who looked suspicious." They searched for more than 45 minutes, the chief said, then returned to the station to change shifts. The square was quiet and WHMA newsmen had not appeared.

About 11:10 P.M. the cameramen arrived, delayed, they said, by car trouble. Mrs. Andrews approached them. They said they were certain that the police were hiding somewhere and would intervene.

Mr. Simmons said that he tried to delay Mr. Andrews by turning his camera lights on and off once, by waving a hat in the air and by telling him that the equipment needed time to warm up.

The videotape sound track reveals that when the fire started on Mr. Andrews' leg Mr. Harris declared, "We can't let this happen," and as the flame began to spread he yelled, "Don't do it, man!"

As the flames whipped around the lower part of his body, Mr. Andrews began to moan. He called to the cameramen, "Put it out!"

Mr. Simmons then screamed, "Put it out, Gary!"

Mr. Harris attempted to beat the flame down with a small notebook, but the flames were too strong. Mr. Simmons kept filming as Mr. Andrews raced across the square, dripping flames in his wake. A volunteer fireman put out the fire with a portable extinguisher.

When asked why they did not try to stop Mr. Andrews sooner, the cameramen said they had not been prepared to deal with such an emergency. Mr. Andrews had warned them to stay away from him, Mr. Simmons recalled. Mr. Cox said the two were "paralyzed by disbelief and fright."

"It's all very well in hindsight to say what you would have done in those precious seconds," Mr. Cox said, "but there must have been 1,000 thoughts racing through their heads."

Weekend Andrei Voznesensky, the Russian poet, talks to Axel Rausche about a hard-rock opera he hopes will travel from Moscow to the West. Page TW.

Reagan Seeks Increase in Aid For El Salvador

By John M. Goshko and Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, seeking to overcome congressional opposition to his Central America policy, called Thursday for \$110 million in increased military aid for El Salvador and hinted that if the funds were not approved, he would send more U.S. military advisers there.

In a speech to the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Reagan asserted that El Salvador is "the first target" of a Soviet and Cuban campaign to spread a communist "revolution without frontiers" that could sweep through Central America to the southern borders of the United States.

Although he put his prestige behind the drive to make the aid to El Salvador a priority issue, the first reactions indicated that he still faced a bitter fight in Congress.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "I don't see the votes around here at the present time unless there's a complete turnaround in the Foreign Affairs Committee," a stronghold of Democratic opposition to Mr. Reagan's approach on Central America.

Other Capitol Hill sources generally agreed that while Mr. Reagan probably would prevail in the Republican-controlled Senate, he could anticipate strong efforts in the House to deny the requested funds — or, as is more likely, to attach conditions aimed at tilting U.S. policy away from pursuit of a military victory and toward greater emphasis on a political and diplomatic solution to the Salvadoran civil war.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, who has been in the forefront of House liberals advocating that approach, predicted that the president's requests would lead to a savage floor battle and said, "By the end of the day, the administration will get the additional funds. The real issue is what conditions will be attached to that aid."

In his speech, Mr. Reagan put his main emphasis on describing the communist threat to Central America in terms reminiscent of the "domino theory" and on stressing the urgency of improving a military situation within El Salvador, which he said was "not good."

But he also tried to signal a desire for accommodation with the congressional critics by tying the military aid request to a number of other proposals and reassurances that a senior administration official described as a program to "provide a shield behind which an economic and political solution can emerge."

Specifically, the president proposed taking the \$110 million from other administration programs so there would be no increase in the currently proposed level of worldwide U.S. military aid, and he also called for a companion program of \$168 million in increased economic assistance for El Salvador and other Central American countries.

Addressing fears of a broadened, direct U.S. involvement in the war, he said: "Are we going to send American soldiers into combat? The answer is a flat 'no.' Are we going to Americanize the war with a lot of U.S. combat advisers? Again the answer is 'no.'"

Although he stressed that the greatest need of the Salvadoran armed forces was for more training, Mr. Reagan said, "We think the best way is to provide training outside of El Salvador, in the U.S. or elsewhere, but that costs a lot more. So the number of U.S. trainers in El Salvador will depend upon the resources available."

The senior official, who did not want to be identified, was even more specific in suggesting that there is a direct link between how much money is approved and the number of additional advisers or trainers that might be sent into El Salvador.

Noting administration estimates that it costs 10 times more to train a battalion-sized unit in the United States than in El Salvador, the official said, "If we receive the full amount of the request, we propose to do all or most of the additional training out of [El Salvador]. If we get less, we will do more in the country and we will need more trainers there."

In discussing calls for negotiations between the Salvadoran government and its opponents, Mr. Reagan called for the rebels to lay down their arms and participate in plans for accelerated elections. But he reiterated his opposition to talks that would be "a cynical device for dividing up power behind the people's back — that would let a tiny minority shoot its way into power."



Oil Minister Humberto Calderón Berti of Venezuela spoke to reporters Thursday during a break in the London meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

OPEC Accord Near, Ministers Say; Agreement on Output Still Elusive

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — OPEC oil ministers, reporting an understanding on prices, haggled Thursday over what share each member should have in a shrunken market.

Some delegates at the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries indicated early in the day that they hoped to reach an overall accord Thursday night, but an evening meeting ended with ministers planning to resume discussions Friday.

On pricing, Humberto Calderón Berti, Venezuela's oil minister, said OPEC had come to a "general understanding." Some OPEC sources said the understanding calls for cutting the group's benchmark price, around which other official prices are aligned, by \$5 to \$29 a barrel.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister, said he thought there was agreement on prices. He refused to elaborate.

It was unclear whether Iran, which earlier this week announced that it would never consent to an official price cut, would accept the new understanding. "It seems they could be willing," one delegate said.

In any case, Iran has been selling oil at about \$27, far below the official OPEC level for Iranian crude. By opposing the official price cuts that Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies say are necessary because of weak demand, the Iranians may be holding out for a bigger production quota.

Nigeria, another question mark in OPEC's struggle to devise a common strategy, would leave its price at \$30 under the tentative plan, some conference sources said. They said the Nigerians had also agreed to await an OPEC agreement before making future price cuts. Last month, Nigeria cut its price by \$5.50 without OPEC approval, adding to pressure for price cuts by other producers.

Credible production quotas are widely considered essential if any OPEC accord is to stop or at least slow the descent of oil prices.

The ministers are expected to limit overall production by OPEC members to about 17.5 million barrels a day, a little more than a third of the expected average daily demand this year in noncommunist countries. That is down from OPEC's peak production of 32 million barrels a day in 1979, before oversupply and world recession set in.

The difficulty comes in allotting quotas for each member. Here, the bitter rivalry of Iran and Saudi Arabia is a major factor.

Despite the difficulty, OPEC almost reached an agreement on production quotas in January in Geneva before that meeting broke up in a burst of acrimony. The current meeting of all 13 OPEC members was in its third day Thursday. It was preceded by two weeks of preparatory talks in London, Paris and the Middle East.

Executives at some major Western oil companies say they are watching the OPEC proceedings with equanimity, and can keep waiting for lower prices.

"Nobody in his right mind buys more than he has to right now," an American oil executive said this week. "As for OPEC's struggle, he said, 'We've almost stopped trying to make guesses about what's going to happen.'"

OPEC Market Share Off

OPEC's share of the world oil market dropped by a fifth over the past three months to just under 35 percent. Reuters reported Thursday from Paris, citing oil industry sources.

The sources said that the latest estimates from the Paris-based International Energy Agency put the first-quarter 1983 production from OPEC states at 15.8 million barrels a day, compared with world oil demand of about 46 million.

In the last three months of 1982, OPEC's market share was almost 43 percent, with production averaging 19.5 million barrels a day. World oil demand was 43.5 million barrels a day.

Total oil stocks in leading Western consumer countries — excluding France, which is not an IEA member — have fallen during the latest three months in the uncertainty over how much oil prices will drop, the sources said.

Missile Issue Still Touchy in Bonn U.S. Role Seen Crucial to Kohl on Divisive Question

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, after his stunning victory, does not look like a man in need of help from Washington or anywhere else. But allied diplomats and leading West German experts are already asking with some trepidation, "Is Reagan going to help Kohl?"

It would be disastrous, these men say, if the Reagan administration, under pressure from the hawks in the Pentagon and Congress, reacted by saying: "Great, our man won, now let's get tough with the Russians."

The missile issue clearly has not been hurried by Mr. Kohl's victory, but will emerge again with a vengeance and reach critical proportions in the fall when the deadline approaches for the deployment of the new U.S. weapons.

NATO decided in December 1979 that the weapons would be deployed beginning at the end of this year unless the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva reached a satisfactory result.

The widely held assumption here is that the Soviet Union will harden, not soften, its disarmament stand because of the election results.

"They will nail us to this cross, it is in their interest to do so," a high government official said.

He added that the missile issue would remain highly divisive inside West Germany and also between this country and other European nations because it revives the "old emotional question" of Germany's role in European military affairs.

A disarmament expert outside the government said that Mr. Kohl, having committed himself to deployment of the weapons, if necessary, "will have to take the issue to a divided country."

He added that it was absolutely essential for the chancellor to be able to say, at that time, "the Americans have done everything possible to make this unnecessary; it is the Russians' fault."

"I hope to God the Americans will not conduct fake negotiations in Geneva," this expert said.

It will be tempting for the Russians to go to the brink in Geneva because the lesson for them in the West German election result is that they cannot hope to "unravel" the Western negotiating position by making insufficient public concessions, such as the December statement by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, that Moscow would be willing to reduce the number of its missiles directed against Western Europe if no new U.S. weapons were deployed in Western Europe, the disarmament expert said.

Mr. Kohl won his decisive victory even though a majority of West Germans, according to polls, are opposed to the stationing here of new U.S. nuclear weapons. It was not a "missile election," contrary to the prevailing impression in Washington and Moscow, and Mr. Kohl should derive strength from this because his mandate from the voter clearly is wider, including above all measures against unemployment and other economic issues.

An analyst said: "He will not be judged by the public only on what he does about the missiles," and in the Bundestag his stand in the missile question is shared not only by his coalition partners but by the majority of the parliamentary delegation of the Social Democrats.

"This is not where the danger lies," the analyst added.

At the same time it is clear that the Greens, which is the party of the peace movement, civil rights advocates and ecologists, will carry their fight into the Bundestag, where they have 27 elected members. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Watt Acts to Bar Kuwaiti Leases Of U.S. Oil Land

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt acted Thursday to bar residents of Kuwait from leasing federal land for oil and mineral development.

Mr. Watt's decision will most affect Santa Fe International, a California-based oil company that was purchased by the government-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corp. for \$2.5 billion in 1981. Santa Fe currently owns onshore oil and gas leases valued at \$9 million.

Mr. Watt's announcement was something of a surprise since he made a tentative decision in January to grant the leasing privilege to the Gulf nation. The secretary said he reversed the initial decision because the department had determined Kuwait had a history of discriminating against U.S. companies.

Federal law prohibits residents of a foreign country from owning onshore federal energy leases if the country does not grant Americans the same privilege.

Mr. Watt said Kuwait had nationalized its oil fields during the 1970s, forcing the buy-out of most American holdings. While no U.S. company has held a petroleum lease in Kuwait since 1977, other countries, including Japan, do own such leases, he said.

Kohl's Victory Revives U.S. Debate on Missile Options

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's victory in the West German elections has revived debate here over whether the Reagan administration should make a new proposal in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

President Ronald Reagan is reported to be receiving conflicting advice from top officials. Some advocate waiting to see how Moscow reacts to what for it is a political setback in West Germany, and others say Washington should make a move before the next recess in the arms talks late this month.

For the president, it is a matter of balancing effective bargaining tactics in the talks against the mood of Europe, where many people oppose the missile deployments by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. That opposition could undermine the U.S. position in the arms talks.

Trying to reassure West Germany, Chancellor Kohl said last Friday that he believed Washington would submit a new proposal at the Geneva talks "in the foreseeable future."

President Reagan told a visiting group in the White House on Monday that "we know the Soviets will not negotiate seriously unless they see such U.S. programs" as the scheduled missile deployments "actually under way."

But in a speech Feb. 22, the president laid the groundwork for shifting toward a compromise from his original "zero option" proposal. That plan called for canceling U.S. missile deployments if Moscow completely dismantled its medium-range missile force. It was rejected by the Kremlin, and Soviet counteroffers were spurned by Washington.

Yet despite political urging from friendly governments in West Germany, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands for some "interim solution" that would allow both the Soviet Union and the West to have some fairly low level of missiles, President Reagan has hesitated to make a new offer.

The present dispute dates from a decision of the Atlantic alliance in

December 1979 to pursue a "two-track" strategy to deal with Moscow's deployment of new, highly accurate, mobile SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe.

One track was a countermove to deploy 572 U.S. Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and cruise missiles in Europe. The other was to seek talks with Moscow to limit medium-range nuclear missiles on both sides.

In November 1981 President Reagan publicly put forward his zero option. Over the next few months, the move calmed European suspicions. Subsequently, Moscow came back with counteroffers that helped revive European pressure on Washington for greater flexibility.

Initially, the Kremlin proposed a ceiling of 300 nuclear missiles and bombers for both sides. Then, in December, Moscow offered a limit of 162 Soviet missiles — but matched against the existing British and French missiles and banning new U.S. land-based missiles in Europe.

The British, French and U.S.

governments all rejected that approach.

Informally, an alternative was developed last summer by Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvitinskiy. It provided for 75 missiles and 150 medium-range bombers for each side in the European theater and allowed Moscow to keep 90 more SS-20 missiles aimed at Asia.

Moscow reportedly turned down that alternative and Washington raised objections, one being that the United States would have no Pershing-2 missiles to offset Soviet SS-20s but would have only slower cruise missiles.

This maneuvering eroded European political support for the U.S. missile deployments. Sentiment mounted in Europe for what Vice President George Bush described last month as an interim solution.

Hoping to ease those pressures, especially in West Germany, Mr. Reagan said on Feb. 22 that his original offer was "not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal."

He set out four principles for an acceptable agreement: "equality of rights and limits" between the Soviet Union and United States; entirely setting aside the British and French nuclear systems; preventing Moscow from merely "shifting the threat from Europe to Asia" by moving SS-20s away from Europe toward Japan, and, finally, adequate measures for verification.

Later he added that if Moscow kept some SS-20s, he wanted Pershing-2 missiles on the U.S. side.

Those who argue that the time has come for Washington to put forward a new proposal contend that the West German election is only a momentary respite from European pressures. They see it as a favorable opportunity to try to break the impasse by offering a new proposal that would sit better with the European public.

Within the administration this position is advocated mainly by the State Department, apparently backed by Mr. Bush. It stems from the assessment that the U.S. negotiating position must keep close to

prevailing European opinion or the allied governments will not be able to carry out the missile deployments that are Moscow's greatest incentive to make concessions.

Some high-ranking officials, mainly in the Defense Department, say the Christian Democratic victory in West Germany has taken the pressure off Mr. Reagan and left it up to Moscow to make the next move.

"Why should we fall off the zero option until the Soviets come up with a serious substantive proposal that would have an impact on their arsenal and make them destroy some of their weapons?" said an official.

The president has been careful not to tip his hand. His comments Monday seemed to indicate he was in no rush to make a new offer, perhaps in part to avoid making it look as though he was merely delaying until after the West German elections.

Officials say Mr. Reagan probably also wants to wait for the scheduled meeting of NATO disarmament experts this month.

WORLD BRIEFS

Cairo Officials Tied to Sadat Case

CAIRO (UPI) — The Court of Ethics recommended Thursday that several high officials, including three cabinet ministers, be brought to justice for abetting the illegal business activities of Esmat Sadat, the brother of Anwar Sadat.

The seven judges of the court also recommended that Mr. Sadat and his sons be tried on charges of embezzlement, forgery, and fraud. The court had ordered the imprisonment of Mr. Sadat and three of his sons for one year after finding them guilty of corruption and abuse of influence last month. The court also ordered the seizure of the property of the Sadats, which was estimated at \$150 million.

It added that "officials at the Supply Ministry, the Health Ministry, the Iron and Steel Co., the Housing companies, the office of the prosecutor-general, the Communications Ministry and the Telephones Authority" made it possible for the Sadats to carry out illegal activity. "They should be investigated in accordance with the provisions of the law," it said.

Thatcher Rebuffs Ulster Inquiry

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused Thursday to cooperate with plans by the European Parliament to investigate the problems of Northern Ireland.

Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons that her Conservative government was "absolutely against" the plans of the Strasbourg-based European body, which she said are "widely resented throughout the United Kingdom." She drew loud cheers from Conservative Party deputies when she declared: "The European Assembly has no business discussing the internal political affairs of a member state."

James Prior, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, added that the government would not take part in any negotiations with the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, which was authorized Wednesday to draw up a report on Northern Ireland.

British Miners Reject Strike Call

LONDON (AP) — Miners in Britain have voted by a 6-to-4 ratio to reject a call for a nationwide strike, according to polling results announced Thursday. The results bore out a projection made Tuesday by the British Broadcasting Corp.

"This ballot is obviously a severe setback for the union," said Arthur Scargill, who, as leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, had pushed for a strike. He said the union, which represents 204,000 miners, would now change its policy and consult with the National Coal Board over mine closures.

The strike vote Tuesday was prompted by plans to close a mine in South Wales. But Mr. Scargill warned the government not to regard the result as a license to close other unprofitable mines. Twice before miners have thwarted Mr. Scargill's attempts to launch a strike, and Thursday's results were viewed as a rebuff to his militant style of leadership.



Arthur Scargill

China Denies Plan to Free Artist

BEIJING (AP) — A Foreign Ministry spokesman described as "groundless" Thursday a report that China was about to free a dissident painter, Li Shuang, whose detention in 1981 caused a diplomatic incident with France.

A Hong Kong-based weekly, the Far Eastern Economic Review, had reported that Miss Li, fiancée of a French diplomat, Emmanuel Belletford, would be released before President Francois Mitterrand of France visits China in May.

Her sentencing to two years of detention became known during a visit in 1981 by the French minister of state for foreign trade, Michel Jobert, who protested China's handling of the case. In November 1981, the Chinese press agency said Miss Li, who had been living with Mr. Belletford, "for a long time engaged in improper and hooligan activities which harmed the moral outlook and had an adverse social effect."

Begin Backs Judge for Presidency

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition unanimously voted to offer the nomination for president of Israel to Menachem Elon, 59, a Supreme Court justice.

Mr. Elon, an Ashkenazi Jew, became the favorite to succeed Yitzhak Navon as president. A government spokesman said Mr. Elon had accepted the nomination. His election by the Knesset, or parliament, is virtually assured since the coalition has a majority.

The German-born judge, who is also a professor of Jewish law at Jerusalem's Hebrew University, has not been linked to any political party, unlike Mr. Navon, a former Knesset deputy of the opposition Labor Party.

For the Record

BELGRADE (AP) — Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov of the Soviet Union is scheduled to visit Yugoslavia later this month.

MOSCOW (UPI) — A Soviet satellite, Cosmos-1443, docked Thursday with the Salyut-7 space station, Tass said.

KARACHI (Reuters) — Pakistan's military authorities have extended by another three months the detention order against Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the executed former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

MADRID (Reuters) — The Spanish Socialist government has called municipal and regional elections for May 8.

LISBON (Reuters) — Many banks stayed closed Thursday as employees joined a series of public service pay strikes in Portugal. The 60,000 bank employees were called out on a 24-hour strike to protest not getting pay increases and fringe benefits given to senior staff members.

U.S. Stand on Missiles Is Seen Vital to Kohl

(Continued from Page 1)

bers and one appointed nonvoting delegate from West Berlin.

They will have a better platform for political action than ever before. There will be intensive discussions and perhaps revelations of confidential documents. The Greens will continue their fight out in the country with mass demonstrations, sit-ins at proposed missile sites and other protests.

The Social Democrats, conversations with party supporters show, are deeply disappointed after their humiliating defeat and the prospect of four, eight or perhaps even 12 years in the wilderness.

Except for Hans-Jochen Vogel, the unsuccessful candidate for chancellor and himself a relative newcomer to the national scene, they have virtually no party members visibly in line for national leadership.

Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt are no longer leadership candidates. The Christian Democrats, by contrast, have a dozen or so members waiting in high positions in state governments who can join the party leadership in Bonn.

The Social Democrats, therefore, are thought to be highly vulnerable. Many of their young voters may turn increasingly to the Greens. Some groups within the party's left wing may split off. In the Bundestag the Social Democrats have no chance of winning crucial votes even with the help of the Greens.

Allied diplomats argue that it would be fatal if the moderate mainstream of the Social Democratic Party were split, lost its supporters to the left, or were itself driven into a form of neutralism that its present leaders, including

Mr. Vogel, have been resisting, even though they were accused of drifting into it.

"I hope the Americans will not say, 'To hell with the Social Democrats who needs them?' a non-partisan German observer said. "The Social Democrats too need American help, in the form of flexibility on the nuclear issue, to prevent them against pressure from the left."

Allied diplomats also warn the Reagan administration against the easy expectation that the Kohl government, in view of its strong stand on the missile question, will suddenly be forthcoming on a whole range of other military issues on which West Germany and the United States have been opposed.

One of these is the longstanding U.S. request that the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization increase their defense spending by at least 3 percent a year, after inflation, to bring it closer to the level of U.S. military spending.

Mr. Schmidt, when he was chancellor, tried to persuade the administration to drop this issue. Mr. Kohl has reduced the military budget that he inherited from the Social Democrats.

Another issue is "burden sharing," a catchword for U.S. requests that the Germans bear a larger part of the cost of the stationing of U.S. troops in their country, including a new "forward" deployment of the U.S. forces that would move them into new quarters closer to the East German border.

This involves large expenditures for new military roads, housing, camps, deployment sites and other infrastructure. Manfred Wörner, Mr. Kohl's defense minister, has said flatly that West Germany could not afford the cost involved.

On the other side of the coin are West German complaints that Congress expects the Germans to buy huge quantities of U.S. arms but has kept the Pentagon from buying German trucks and other equipment whose export would ease the German defense burden.

Allied diplomats predict that these issues not only will not go away as a result of the election but that the Kohl government may take a tougher stand on some of these questions than its Social Democratic predecessors.

Secrecy Pledge Asked of Greens

BONN — West Germany's Greens, the loose amalgam of pacifists, leftists and ecologists that won its first parliamentary seats in Sunday's election, will be hounded from key committees if the group refuses to pledge secrecy, the president of the Bundestag said Thursday.

The official, Richard Stückel, said the Greens, who have promised to "make government less discreet," could not sit on parliamentary committees on defense, foreign affairs or internal security if they did not accept long-established rules of confidentiality.



Sadeq Tabataba'i

Iranian Leaves West Germany, Is Sentenced

DUSSELDORF — A West German court on Thursday sentenced Sadeq Tabataba'i, former deputy prime minister of Iran, to three years in jail on drug-smuggling charges, hours after he had left the country and returned to Tehran.

Mr. Tabataba'i, 39, related by marriage to Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, flew home late Wednesday night. A regional court had ordered his release from police custody Monday.

His lawyer said he had returned on an "urgent summons" from his government.

The Foreign Ministry said Thursday that because he had left West Germany, "the diplomatic immunity which Mr. Tabataba'i held in connection with his special mission comes to an end." If he were to return "he would no longer have diplomatic protection."

Mr. Tabataba'i was arrested at Düsseldorf airport in January after police found opium in his luggage.

Lebanon Again Spurns Israel Ties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW DELHI — The Lebanese foreign minister, Elie Salem, said Thursday that talks with Israel have made "a great deal of progress" but that Lebanon would not sign a peace treaty or establish ties with Israel under any circumstances.

Mr. Salem, who is attending the conference of nonaligned nations here, said he was leaving on a tour of Paris, London, Washington and Rome to press the Lebanese demand for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization have promised to join in a simultaneous withdrawal of foreign forces, he said.

Asked to comment on Israel's demand for a "normalization" of relations with Lebanon, Mr. Salem replied: "We will have no peace treaty and no normalization. We are not going to have any political relations or economic relations with Israel, nor will we accept any kind of residual military presence on Lebanese territory."

The Lebanese president, Amin Gemayel, asked for his views on the Israeli "normalization" demands, said: "We are immunized

against this kind of pressure in Lebanon. We are determined to resist all such encroachments on our freedom. We will always resist oppression."

Mr. Gemayel conferred on the withdrawal of Syrian forces with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria early Thursday. He discussed the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from northern Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley with the PLO's leader, Yasser Arafat, on Wednesday.

It was Mr. Gemayel's first meeting with Mr. Arafat since PLO guerrillas were evacuated from Lebanon last year.

Mr. Gemayel met with Mr. Arafat again later Thursday and PLO officials said they were sure the two would reach an agreement on Lebanese security.

"Arafat was very understanding of the problems of Lebanon," Mr. Gemayel said. "I feel that he has decided to help us to liberate our territories."

The Lebanese president said his talk with Mr. Assad was "very fruitful." He said the Syrian leader showed a deep understanding of Lebanon's position and was determined to maintain the "cordial, internal relations" between the

two Arab nations. Mr. Gemayel returned to Lebanon Thursday.

At a separate news conference, Farouk Kaddoumi, a PLO official, said: "The Palestinian presence in Lebanon is necessary at the moment because we cannot go anywhere else. We are refugees, 400,000 of us, in Lebanon. We are not there by choice."

Israel, Lebanese and U.S. delegates met for 3½ hours Thursday in Neauva, Israel, as the troop withdrawal talks slowed pending visits to Washington this weekend by Mr. Salem and the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, for meetings with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Workers Demand Restoration of Solidarity

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Shipyard workers in Gdansk have sent an open letter to the Polish parliament demanding the restoration of the outlawed independent trade union Solidarity and warning the government that it cannot "turn back the tide of history."

At the same time, Lech Walesa, the leader of the union, has called for "protests, hunger strikes, strikes" to halt a new wave of trials and arrests of Solidarity activists.

Western diplomats said the two events appeared to be a part of a pattern of increasing tension and activity on the part of both the underground political opposition and the Polish authorities. One diplomat said Thursday that it was "rather puzzling why it should be going on just now."

Mr. Walesa, who has been relatively quiet since his release in November from 11 months of interment, said before Western television cameras Wednesday that it was necessary to start making stronger protests.

"I will force a stronger line now," he said after attending the opening day of the trial of Anna Walentynowicz, the crane operator whose dismissal sparked the shipyard strike in Gdansk that grew into Solidarity. She was being tried for continuing union activity after the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13, 1981.

"We will have to organize protests, hunger strikes, strikes," Mr. Walesa said. "We can't talk when so many people are in jail."

"There are no talks," he went on. "You write letters, and there is no answer. It has to end. It requires hard action by me and others soon."

Mr. Walesa said that he had now had enough rest and so "should act more strongly."

His comments were not reported by the official Polish press Thursday in the short accounts of Mrs. Walentynowicz's trial. But they were rebroadcast Thursday morning by Radio Free Europe, and thus heard by the millions of Poles who regularly listen.

Carter, in Gaza, Visits Palestinian

The Associated Press

GAZA — Former President Jimmy Carter traveled to the Gaza Strip under heavy Israeli Army guard Thursday to call on a leading Palestinian figure. Arab demonstrations against his visit continued for a second day.

Mr. Carter visited Rashid Shawa, who was the mayor of Gaza City until the Israelis deposed him last year.

Mr. Shawa, who remains Gaza's most powerful politician despite his removal, had said he would ask Mr. Carter to press the Reagan administration to force an end to Israel's occupation.

Mr. Carter said Thursday he stood by his remarks. He made this statement while attending another trial in the northern city of Elbaja of five Solidarity activists accused of staging a protest in their interment center.

It was not clear why the government had decided to press the two trials now.

Mrs. Walentynowicz is accused of trying to call a strike in the Gdansk shipyards on Dec. 14 and 15, 1981, just after the imposition of martial law. She was then interned and released in July. About six weeks later she was taken back into custody and has been held since.

The five men on trial in Elbaja are charged in connection with a protest over a sudden change in visitors' regulations at the interment camp at Kwidzyn in August, after the escape of an inmate.

In addition to the two trials, the authorities have announced another series of arrests of Solidarity adherents, some of whom had been released from interment. On Tuesday, the 15th anniversary of student demonstrations in 1968, the streets around Warsaw University were filled with riot policemen to prevent demonstrations from developing.

The letter called for "the return of Solidarity to legal, open activity and the withdrawal of reprisals." It concluded, "Vain are the hopes of those who want to turn back the tide of history and the development of the consciousness of the working people."

veloping, and in the industrial city of Wroclaw, 43 persons were arrested.

Party meetings and the official press have also notably stepped up the campaign against dissident intellectuals and writers, apparently signaling a toughening of the government's position.

The letter from the Gdansk shipyard workers, which was delivered to the parliament Wednesday and made available to Western journalists Thursday by underground sources, criticized the government crackdown.

"The suspension of martial law has proved to be an empty gesture, which has not changed anything," the letter said, charging union activists had been subject to reprisals and firings.

Speaking of the new officially sanctioned unions, the letter said, "The pressure continues to make the shipyard crew join the ranks of the pseudo-social creations, which enjoy no acceptance."

The letter charged that "in preparation are new trials, sackings and lowering of living standards" and complained of what it said was a campaign of harassment against the church and vilification of Mr. Walesa.

The letter called for "the return of Solidarity to legal, open activity and the withdrawal of reprisals." It concluded, "Vain are the hopes of those who want to turn back the tide of history and the development of the consciousness of the working people."



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Herald Tribune

Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post

Mugabe Changes Roles

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe won high praise after Zimbabwe's birth in 1980 when he backed noble words with promising deeds. To an Africa torn by tribal conflict and racial hatred he offered a vision of harmony and power-sharing. After guerrilla war and bigoted white rule he would forge a constructive partnership. That dream is now trampled by a Robert Mugabe who drives openly toward a one-party tribal state.

Joshua Nkomo, the longtime leader of Zimbabwe's nationalist struggle and the leading political figure from the minority Ndebele tribe, has now been driven into exile in neighboring Botswana. He fled after his home in Bulawayo, the provincial capital of Matabeleland, was ransacked last weekend by a unit of the Zimbabwean Army drawn from Mr. Mugabe's Shona tribe. Mr. Nkomo's driver was killed in the raid, adding to the growing casualty list from the operation in Matabeleland. About 1,000 people, including some Ndebele members of Parliament, have been

detained so far in this sweep alone. The military campaign is officially characterized as a search for weapons and armed dissidents.

A dissident problem there is, but the Mugabe government has mainly itself to blame for its extent. With his brutal sweeps and his moves against Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe has transformed potentially manageable disaffection into a major crisis.

A year ago Mr. Mugabe accused Mr. Nkomo of plotting and dismissed him from the cabinet. More recently he added a charge of attempted flight to South Africa under a false identity. He produced no credible evidence for either claim but has now forced the departure he professed to deplore. Perhaps Mr. Mugabe's hopes were indeed betrayed by Mr. Nkomo. Perhaps the prime minister lost patience with a proud and dangerous rival. Maybe those fine words were meant only to buy time until Mr. Mugabe could strike. For now, the world can only wonder, and mourn.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bonn After the Voting

West Germans, in the end, voted for stability and for known quantities. The Social Democrats never quite managed to deal with the suspicions that their talk about mediating between East and West meant a march into the unknown for benefits that were less than clear. There is no electorate anywhere with less of a taste for political adventure than West Germany's. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's steady confirmation of steady predictability, his warning of a victory that approaches a triumph. Polls had suggested disapproval of the clever political maneuvering by which he came to office without an election last October, but it appears that all has now been forgiven.

For the rest of the world this election means that negotiations over nuclear weapons now get serious. Both the United States and the Soviet Union were waiting for the West German returns before developing their own positions further. The new Soviet leadership had taken unusual risks with its aggressive and explicit campaign to influence the vote. That gamble has now been lost.

For Americans, and particularly for those Americans who work at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, the danger is complacency. But the West Germans did not vote for American poli-

cy. They voted for the Atlantic alliance, and that is a crucial distinction. Americans particularly should not miss the importance of France, and the French position on the missile negotiations, in this West German election. France's Socialist government has consistently rebuffed the kind of romantic ideas about disarmament that have been drawing applause among the West German left. West Germany and France have consistently maintained a close partnership on the central questions of defense and the Soviet. West Germany has voted to maintain that partnership.

In West German politics this campaign has widened the distance between the major parties. The presence of the Greens in the Bundestag seems likely to increase tensions over points on which, in the past, there had been a broad measure of agreement among the politicians. The absence of any plausible solutions for unemployment — the rate is now 10.4 percent and rising — does nothing to alleviate the growing sense of frustration and failure in managing the country's internal affairs. West Germany has decided to stick once again with the familiar, but the whole campaign has conveyed an unusual sense of increasing strain.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Mitterrand's Next Phase

No doubt President Mitterrand is bracing himself for more bad news on Sunday, especially from Marseille, and the next political setback already looms in the form of a likely devaluation of the beleaguered franc, the third in 18 months. Thereafter we can look for Mitterrand mark III, after the spendthrift mark I who tried and failed to drown the recession in money and the chastened and thrifty mark II. Mark III is likely to project himself as the president of all the French, with three years to restore the fortunes of the left — a difficult but not impossible challenge. The Communists are, if anything, even more boxed in, and Mr. Chirac, now established as the front-runner for the presidency on the right, has plenty of time in which to overreach himself. He may already have peaked too soon.

—The Guardian (London).

Cities of the Third World

The largest cities of the future will contain 10 to 30 million people, and most will be in the Third World, project Jorge Hardoy and David Satterthwaite of the International Institute for Environment and Development, in People (London, January), the quarterly of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. "There is a growing concern that cities will reach a size where the 'beneficence of nature' in providing and then purifying air and water will no longer be able to support them."

They add: "Problems already felt today give some indication of future stresses. Providing metropolitan areas like Mexico City and Sao Paulo with adequate water already presents huge problems."

The urban environment also is "despoiled by poverty and by the refusal (or inability) of city and national governments to tackle its underlying causes." Most Third World cities are two cities — one of Western standards "and the largely self-built cities of the poor." A third or more of the people live in degraded environments, lacking drinking water, sewage connections, garbage collection and health services. In most Third World slums one child in three dies before the age of five.

Urban slum people live, usually illegally, on land unsuited for commercial development, on steep slopes subject to landslides (as in Rio de Janeiro and Caracas), on flood or tidal basins (in Bombay and Lagos).

People pour into these centers because of the concentration of capital and economic op-

portunities there. To deal with the problem, say the authors, requires giving the poor a stable economic base and programs to help create sanitation and other infrastructure.

—World Press Review.

Revising Emergency Relief

Information which takes time to ingest because it seeks to alter die-hard assumptions is what may be expected in the "Handbook for Emergency Relief" (being issued by) the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. This first edition of the handbook (a provisional version was published in 1981) includes a section on "field operations" which invites pause and rethinking of many of the classic responses dear to large-scale emergency relief operations.

In the January issue of "Refugees," the UNHCR newsletter, some of the lessons the agency has learned over the years are dealt with, in a lighthearted way, in the form of illustrated answers to a quiz. Tests, we learn, are "very rarely" the best solution to shelter needs. "Rarely" is there need for old clothes. Portable field hospitals "help the donor's public relations more than they help refugees." Airlifts of supplies are "not as useful as is often thought." Foreign medical teams are "not often a good idea." A sanitationist is likely to be more useful than a doctor. Plenty of food will not necessarily prevent malnutrition. And mass vaccination is not always recommended.

—Development Forum (Geneva).

Israeli Help for Mobutu

Israel is using its unmatched influence on Capitol Hill to persuade critics of Zaire's President Mobutu to vote the full \$20 million in military aid asked by President Reagan. A unique thrust into U.S. politics designed to further Israel's diplomatic offensive in Africa. The thrust may rescue Zaire's aid package, deeply endangered by years of accumulated congressional resentment toward corruption in the former Belgian Congo.

Why should Israel lobby for another country? Intelligence specialists who deal with Africa say an Israeli cleanup of Mr. Mobutu's tarnished reputation in Congress was the price offered in return for Zaire's diplomatic recognition of Israel last May. And Jerusalem has been pressing administration officials — particularly in the Pentagon and the CIA — to relax U.S. strictures against Ethiopia, Iran and the Central African Republic.

—Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

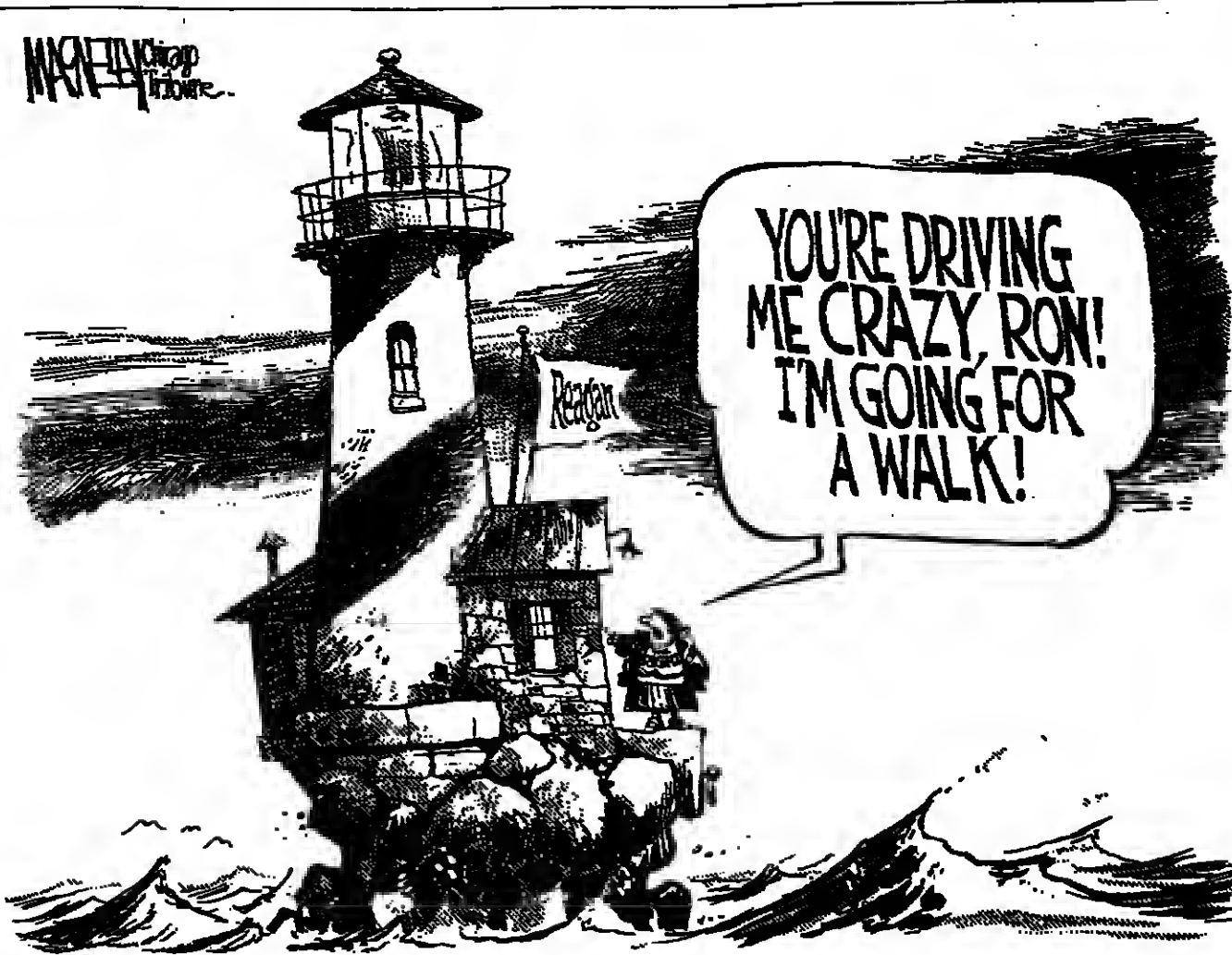
FROM OUR MARCH 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1938: Picking Portugal's Queen

LISBON — The newspaper Novidades, in a leading article entitled "The King's Bride," states that it is an English princess rather than the 15-year-old daughter of the German Emperor who should be referred to as the future Queen of Portugal. The German Emperor is none too popular here. On the other hand, King Edward, as shown by his personality during his visit to Lisbon, and by the reputation which he has gained as an international peace-maker, is highly considered in Portugal, and it is argued that nothing would help to restore the prestige of the monarchy in this country so much as a matrimonial alliance with a granddaughter of the King of England.

1933: Roosevelt Seeks Powers

WASHINGTON — With sound banks preparing to open next week under rigid administration control, President Roosevelt requested of Congress further dictatorial powers to balance the budget by drastic cuts in veterans' pensions, reduction of federal salaries and reorganization of government agencies and bureaus. Striking while the iron is hot to keep the government's credit unimpaired in the present emergency, the chief executive demanded blanket authority to deal with the three items as he saw fit. Hope was expressed by democratic leaders that economies between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 may result and that the budget will be balanced.



Not a Revolution, but a Glacier in Movement

By Martin Anderson

STANFORD, California — A lot of people seem to be asking themselves these days whether the "Reagan Revolution" is still on. Conservatives are increasingly worried that it isn't, and yearn for the early months of 1981 when Mr. Reagan's policy blitzkrieg overwhelmed Congress. And liberals are beginning to suspect that the so-called revolution is ending.

The election of Ronald Reagan in 1980 and many of the events that followed were the political result of an intellectual movement that had been building for many years in the United States and, to a lesser extent, throughout the world. What has been called the Reagan Revolution is not completely, or even mostly, due to Ronald Reagan. He was an extremely important contributor to the intellectual and political movement that swept him to the presidency in 1980. He gave the movement focus and leadership. But he did not give it life.

A more useful analogy would be a glacier. The movement of new ideas is usually very slow — and, for a while, all but unstoppable. The Reagan Revolution is not still on, because it never was. But

the intellectual movement that caused political events that were misnamed a "revolution" continues.

By 1980 the political philosophy of liberalism was intellectually bankrupt. A new political philosophy, not yet fully formed, but built on the framework of conservative and libertarian ideas of the last several decades, is now beginning to control the national policy agenda. And the 1982 off-year elections essentially nullified that agenda and said: Let us continue, not change, the policy changes put in place during the past two years.

Some truly momentous policy shifts are occurring. With all the talk about "cuts" in defense spending, we are now witnessing a large increase in defense spending, widely supported by the American people, to restore the margin of safety the United States enjoyed for so many years.

The capability of the intelligence community is undergoing a remarkable renaissance from the dim depths it sunk to in the late 1970s. The percentage increase in the intelligence budget is perhaps the largest

of any government agency. Working for the CIA no longer brings the risk of being a social pariah.

In arms control, rather than trying to settle for a limitation in the increase of nuclear weapons, America is determinedly pursuing policies that aim at an eventual reduction of those weapons.

The growth of federal spending, while still out of control, has been tamed somewhat. Politically sensitive programs have been curbed. Limitations on politically untouchable programs, such as Social Security, are now being discussed openly — by both parties.

Critical tax rates have been reduced sharply. The overall tax rate, while not declining much, has stopped its skyrocketing climb, and the prospects for new, major tax increases — even with huge deficits looming ahead — are nil.

Mr. Reagan has wisely recognized that the deficit occurred in spite of his economic policies, not because of them. There is a grudging acceptance of the fact that the irresponsible economic policies of the past, followed by both Democratic and

Republican administrations, put America on an inflationary binge that it is paying for now with an unexpectedly high cost.

Every government program does at least some good, but the experience of 20 years has demonstrated to the people that America simply cannot "buy" everything on the public-good shelf that we would like. Even the fabulously rich economy of the United States has limits that, if exceeded, can cause the opposite effect of what was intended. The result has been a virtual drying up of demands and proposals for major new social welfare programs.

The "revolution" never was, but the intellectual movement that Mr. Reagan helped create continues to rumble on — slowly, sometimes grinding forward in a less than deft manner, but like a glacier that you can watch and not realize it is moving until one of the trees in front of it crashes to the ground. The intellectual glacier that began to move in the 1950s still edges forward.

The writer is a senior fellow of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Spain: Polite Socialism Puts the Past Behind It

By William Pfaff

MADRID — Where have all the anarchists gone? There were enough anarchists in Spain in 1936 to constitute the main revolutionary force in the Civil War. They formed a mass militia, a vast popular uprising to fight landlords and generals. They were committed to utopian collectivism, libertarian common life, the abolition of money, usury, religion — of all apparatus of state and society. Today, they seem to have vanished.

The areas, mostly rural, from which the anarchists came now vote Socialist. Education, rural electrification, television and trains no doubt have done much to do anarchists in. But the movement itself was more medieval than modern, resembling the radiant and bloodthirsty anabaptism of the 16th century.

Spain today, 47 years after the start of the Civil War, presents an astounding contrast. Where not only are the anarchists, but the Communists and the fascists? The Communist Party has become a negligible force. It is much less important than the Communist parties in France and Italy. There is no other important movement on the left — nothing, for example, comparable to Britain's Labor left. There are not even any "Greens" in Spain. No doubt there are fascists in and out of the army, or Francoists — not at all the same thing — but they have yet to prove that they count for much today.

Since the death of Franco, when a 37-year-old became king, and the elections of 1977, when 44-year-old Adolfo Suárez became prime minister, to last year's victory by the even younger Socialist leader, Felipe Gonzalez, Spain has been in the hands of a new generation, intellectually and technically capable and ambitious.

The Socialists now in power consider themselves in the Scandinavian social-democratic tradition, not the Latin socialist. They have observed the economic mistakes of the French Socialist government and do not intend to repeat them. Circumstances pushed them into a major nationalization last month — of the immense, flimsy, bumbling corporation, Rumsa — but this was an act of expedience, not of ideology. In any case, 27 percent of Spain's industry is already in national corporations.

So long as this government works, neither the army nor the scattered conservative-centrist opposition is likely to provide a problem for it. But unemployment is very high, at 17 percent, with 14 percent inflation and a poor industrial performance. The Socialists came to power with large promises, one of them to create 800,000 jobs by 1986. They have given no indication of how they intend to accomplish this. They need the EC market, but they are not going to have it in the near future, at least.

Spain has a bad political reputation because of the repeated failures to impose liberal political institutions upon a society which resisted them —

which put up a deep and stubborn resistance to what contemporary Europe was becoming. Franz Borkenau wrote at the time of the Civil War that "Spain severed itself from the progress of Western civilization toward the end of the 17th century, and the Spanish people simply, deeply and instinctively dislike what has been done since. This dislike ... is to be felt in aristocratic conservatism, in Carlism, in anarchism, in fact in most of the political movements." He called this hostility to "the industrial stage of Western civilization" the

central problem of Spain, and questioned that it would be overcome. But today Spain has changed dramatically. It has become a land of relentless modernization as well as capitalism, a conspiracy of modernism, enlightenment, and incorporating king and the leaders of every party, all of them scrupulously democratic in everything they say, polite in their criticisms of others, invariably positive and constructive. It is the last thing a veteran of the Civil War might expect to find.

Possibly the Spanish have learned

Portugal: Completing the Triangle

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — Paris, Lisbon and Madrid may soon be in left-wing ideological partnership if, as is widely predicted here, next month's Portuguese elections produce a victory for Mario Soares's Socialist Party. The prospect of such a Socialist power triangle in an important European region has interesting possibilities.

Mr. Soares, who is also vice president of the London-based Socialist International, has indicated his interest, if returned to power, in forging closer ties to Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and France's President Francois Mitterrand. The Portuguese leader, a personal friend of both men, refines the prospect of such trilateral cooperation.

Paris is hesitating over the inclusion, without adequate agricultural safeguards, of Portugal and Spain in the European Community. France's biggest headache in this regard is the effect Spanish agricultural production would have on French farmers. Mr. Mitterrand can hardly be expected to let international Socialist considerations override national interests as expressed by the farm lobby. This does not mean his Spanish and Portuguese friends won't be pushing for concessions anyway.

Mr. Soares has indicated that he would join Mr. Gonzalez in presenting a common front to Brussels over admission. The two leaders are expected later this year to make a demarche on the constant delays hampering membership.

The European Commission has always maintained that for practical reasons Portugal and Spain should join the Community simultaneously. However, major difficulties in negotiations with Spain have forced the Commission to admit that Portugal could become a member before Spain. It remains to be seen how a Socialist trioka would react in that.

Other areas of common concern to the Socialist threesome are Latin America and Africa. Mr. Soares looks forward to joint Iberian initiatives based on the residual influence of the two former colonial powers. The Socialist International is inter-

ested in Central American problems, and Mr. Soares has made a close study of the region.

There is rivalry between the Portuguese and French Socialists over influence in southern Africa. An official of the French Socialist Party, Jean-Bernard Curial, has spent many months finalizing a high-level meeting in Tanzania between the Socialist International and the "front-line states" — those directly involved in conflicts with South Africa — with the aim of providing alternative relationships for those countries.

The Portuguese are a little wary of French efforts to muscle in on southern Africa, and especially of recent moves by Mr. Mitterrand's Africa expert, Guy Penne, to break the Namibian deadlock. Lisbon fears being

nosed out of important future markets in oil-rich Angola.

Noteworthy is the growing American interest in promoting Portugal's Socialist as agents of change in the Marxist-ruled former colonies of Angola and Mozambique. U.S. officials believe the Socialists are best placed to encourage the Soviet-backed regimes in Angola and Mozambique to shift out of Moscow's orbit and toward the West without losing face. The feeling is that the former colonies have had enough of undelivered East Bloc assistance and are ready to turn to the West. Whether Mr. Soares's party is as partisan to this approach as the Americans would like remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, the idea is producing useful external support for Mr. Soares and boosting his international image as the campaign approaches.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Barbie and France

In its coverage of the Klaus Barbie story, the International Herald Tribune is obviously trying to give information both as true and as complete as possible, devoid of bias and without trying to protect the American image however much it may be attacked — and of course it is attacked, criticism of America being so fashionable in Europe these days.

In your articles you made it clear that Barbie was employed and protected by the U.S. forces after the end of World War II, a fact which can only fuel the resentment and disgust felt by many French people and other Europeans as well. There is, however, another angle to this.

French intelligence, having tracked down Barbie in U.S. custody, negotiated with U.S. authorities, with the result that a French officer was allowed to question Barbie in the presence of an American officer; 186 questions were asked, to which Barbie gave detailed answers.

An extradition request was made

by France only in 1970, and even then not pursued with much vigor.

Now it seems that the Jean Mouton affair will not be dealt with in the Barbie trial. So much the better, perhaps, for that will spare the peace of mind of a number of people — that is, assuming the case ever goes to trial during Barbie's lifetime.

G.J. HUGUENOT, Pontresina, Switzerland.

OPEC and Iran

Regarding "The Saudis Still Need the Money" (IHT, Feb. 16):

While the Saudis may not wish to hasten the demise of OPEC, there is little they can do to keep the organization functioning as it has since 1973. OPEC has effectively been broken for some time, and the big oil price increases that followed the Iranian revolution are likely to be eradicated once the Gulf war is over.

For things to go OPEC's way once again, an internal settlement of the Iranian crisis — which is the only likely way to bring an end to the war

Why Be Afraid of Qadhafi?

By Eric Margolis

TORONTO — The Reagan administration's obsession with Libya is diverting resources from the Middle East and creating a potentially explosive situation in North Africa. Col. Moammar Qadhafi, Washington's bete noire, may be a regional troublemaker and a bitter enemy of American influence in the Middle East, but America's response to the latest Libyan "crisis" was so out of proportion to any real threat that the credibility of U.S. intelligence and security officials must be questioned.

Libya, with an ill-trained, ragtag army of 55,000, poses no military threat to Sudan or to Egypt, whose 350,000-man army could overrun Libya in a few days. The last time Libyan forces were in real combat, during an unsuccessful attempt to support Idris Amin in Uganda in 1979, Col. Qadhafi's 2,000-man force was easily routed by the invading Tanzanian Army, itself hardly awesome.

Contradictory statements by Reagan administration officials suggested that the dispatch of a carrier battle group and four AWACS planes to North Africa may have been a crude attempt to provoke Libya into attacking American forces and thus justifying an Egyptian invasion.

The last time America tried to pick a fight with Libya, in August 1981, was in response to the tactical episode of invisible Libyan "hit teams" they never existed, and probably never existed, but that apparently did nothing to make Washington question its sources of information.

It may be that those sources, both in the latest "crisis" and in the earlier one, were Israeli, Egyptian and Sudanese intelligence, all of which are bent on destroying Col. Qadhafi and each of which has self-serving reasons for wanting to involve America in warfare with Libya.

Both Egypt and Sudan, completely dependent on U.S. aid, have found that the fastest way to get more assistance is to raise the specter of the Libyan bogymen, particularly now that the Russians are hardly a threat in the Middle East. As for Saudi Arabia, Col. Qadhafi's charges that he was corrupt and venal, tried to convince Jimmy Carter to permit an Egyptian invasion of Libya.

Hosni Mubarak and Sudan's General Nimeiri, both in deep political trouble because of their crumbling economies, find Col. Qadhafi, an ardent critic of their regimes, a continuing nuisance and a tempting diversion from their own problems.

The old Egyptian and Sudanese game of crying wolf keeps working. In February vague reports of a coup against the Nimeiri regime were enough to cause Washington to send aircraft and warships to the region.

America has perceived one person as the source of Middle Eastern problems before. When Gamal Abdel Nasser was president of Egypt, U.S. officials ascribed all the troubles caused by Arab nationalism to him.

"If we could only get rid of Nasser one problem would be solved," the line went. But his death in 1970 resolved none of America's dilemmas in the Arab world. Elimination of Col. Qadhafi would not resolve the issues of Palestine, Egypt's economy, the Iran-Iraq war or Lebanon.

The sideshow in Libya managed briefly to deflect some energy from Washington's efforts to negotiate an Arab-Israeli settlement at a time when Israel and its Arab enemies are most vulnerable to American pressure. It is not impossible that foes of such a settlement, in the Reagan administration and the Middle East, have promoted a crisis with Libya in order to maintain the status quo. Washington's refusal to respond to recent Qadhafi attempts to improve relations may give some credence to this supposition.

The spectacle of Washington reacting to tiny Libya like a horrified and very large woman who sees a very small mouse, would be comical if there were not so much potential danger in this saber-rattling.

Libya is neither an ally nor a cat's paw of the Soviet Union. But if the Americans and their Egyptian satellites continue to threaten an attack, surely Col. Qadhafi would turn to Moscow for large-scale military support. Then the danger of a clash between Soviet air and naval units and the U.S. forces in the Mediterranean, joined by Egypt, would become real. What is essentially a petty intra-Arab squabble could quickly become a major confrontation no one wanted.

The writer, a specialist in Middle Eastern military affairs, contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Barbie and France

In its coverage of the Klaus Barbie story, the International Herald Tribune is obviously trying to give information both as true and as complete as possible, devoid of bias and without trying to protect the American image however much it may be attacked — and of course it is attacked, criticism of America being so fashionable in Europe these days.

In your articles you made it clear that Barbie was employed and protected by the U.S. forces after the end of World War II, a fact which can only fuel the resentment and disgust felt by many French people and other Europeans as well. There is, however, another angle to this.

French intelligence, having tracked down Barbie in U.S. custody, negotiated with U.S. authorities, with the result that a French officer was allowed to question Barbie in the presence of an American officer; 186 questions were asked, to which Barbie gave detailed answers.

An extradition request was made

by France only in 1970, and even then not pursued with much vigor.

Now it seems that the Jean Mouton affair will not be dealt with in the Barbie trial. So much the better, perhaps, for that will spare the peace of mind of a number of people — that is, assuming the case ever goes to trial during Barbie's lifetime.

G.J. HUGUENOT, Pontresina, Switzerland.

OPEC and Iran

Regarding "The Saudis Still Need the Money" (IHT, Feb. 16):

While the Saudis may not wish to hasten the demise of OPEC, there is little they can do to keep the organization functioning as it has since 1973. OPEC has effectively been broken for some time, and the big oil price increases that followed the Iranian revolution are likely to be eradicated once the Gulf war is over.

For things to go OPEC's way once again, an internal settlement of the Iranian crisis — which is the only likely way to bring an end to the war

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With Nkomo in Exile, Police Are Reported To Detain His Wife

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HARARE, Zimbabwe — The wife of Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwean opposition leader, was detained by police Wednesday night, a day after her husband fled into Botswana, sources said Thursday.

The sources said that police in the southern city of Bulawayo had picked up Joanna Nkomo and her daughter and son-in-law, Thandwe and John Ndlovu, for questioning. No further details were available.

The government said Mr. Nkomo had been hiding at Mr. Ndlovu's house and had fled to Botswana from there.

Mr. Nkomo slipped out of Zimbabwe on Tuesday. The government said that he had fled to Botswana by road, disguised as a "fat old woman."

Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ukwilombe said Thursday that Mr. Nkomo was being regarded as a fugitive. The minister said Mr. Nkomo should have reported to police in Bulawayo on Tuesday to be charged formally with violating the currency and precious metals and other laws.

Mr. Ukwilombe did not describe the alleged violations.

The Foreign Ministry in Harare said it had received a message from Botswana that Mr. Nkomo had not requested asylum there.

In Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, a government spokesman said that Mr. Nkomo might return to Zimbabwe within weeks, adding, "He doesn't want to stay here, he doesn't want to become a refugee."

Leheng Mpotokwane, administrative secretary to President Quett Masire of Botswana, would not disclose Mr. Nkomo's whereabouts.

He added that Mr. Nkomo, like any other refugee, was subject to a ban on political activity.

Smoldering antagonism between Mr. Nkomo and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe flared up in recent weeks after Mr. Nkomo charged that the army's 5th Brigade had

killed scores of civilians in southern Matabeleland while in pursuit of guerrillas who once fought under Mr. Nkomo. The former guerrillas, referred to by the government as dissidents, have been linked to a wave of lawlessness in the area.

Several church and human rights groups have largely confirmed Mr. Nkomo's charges of widespread killings of civilians by government troops.

Mr. Nkomo left the country three days after the 5th Brigade raided his house in Bulawayo, killing his driver. Mr. Nkomo was away at the time, but later said he believed he would have been killed had he been there.

Also during the weekend, government troops swept through Bulawayo's black-dominated western suburbs and detained hundreds of people. Reports from military sources have not put the number of those still held at 900 to 1,700.

In Harare, the pro-government newspaper The Herald sharply attacked Botswana, saying that by admitting Joshua Nkomo, it was "in fact declaring war on us. Without Botswana's approval, the problem of dissidents would have disappeared long ago."

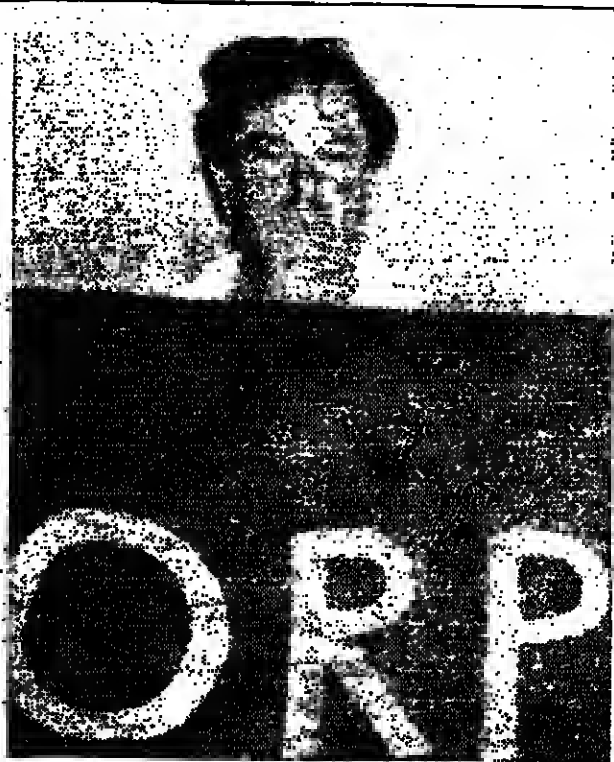
The Herald said Mr. Nkomo had gone to Botswana to direct his former guerrillas in activities against Zimbabwe's government.

His departure has brought forth a split within the Zimbabwe African People's Union. Some senior members of the party threatened to expel him if he does not return home.

Meanwhile, a British Broadcasting Corp. reporter said Wednesday that he had seen the bodies of six young men who he believed had been executed by the 5th Brigade.

Sweden Suspend Aid
Sweden has decided to suspend aid to Zimbabwe because of the violence in Matabeleland, the government said.

Sweden had planned to send 125 million kronor (\$16.8 million) to Zimbabwe this year and next, Reuters reported from Stockholm.



Kenneth S. Bishop, an American oil executive, appears in a photo holding the flag of the rebel group that kidnapped him, according to a Bogotá newspaper that has received a message from the abductors.

Colombian Kidnappers Threaten U.S. Executive

United Press International

BOGOTA — Kenneth S. Bishop, a Texaco oil executive, spent his 57th birthday Thursday as prisoner of kidnappers who threatened to kill him in less than three weeks if the company failed to meet demands for his release.

The People's Revolutionary Organization, the urban guerrilla group that kidnapped Mr. Bishop on Monday, sent a message to a Bogotá newspaper Wednesday. It included a photograph of him holding a black flag with the letters "ORP" emblazoned in red. The letters are the Spanish initials of the guerrilla group's name.

"We hereby inform public opinion and the Texas Petroleum Company that Bishop will be executed the 29th of the present month if the multinational in question does not fulfill our demands before the above-mentioned date," the message read. Texaco Petroleum is the Colombian subsidiary of Texaco Inc.

The group did not reveal its demands, but it was presumed they were communicated to Texaco. The oil company refused to comment. Police set up roadblocks in Bogotá on Thursday and have asked citizens to provide leads to the whereabouts of Mr. Bishop and his abductors.

Mr. Bishop, head of operations and explorations for Texaco in Colombia, was seized and his two bodyguards were killed when his car was intercepted by gunmen. A Texaco official kidnapped in Colombia in 1978 was killed by his captors.

News Pool Approved by Argentine Recovery Plan Rests On the Junta's Shaky Authority

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

Panel Seeks to End Western 'Monopoly'

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — The nonaligned countries approved the creation of the Third World news agency pool Thursday and urged greater efforts for "the decolonization of information" to counter the "monopoly" of Western news agencies on information in the Third World.

The political committee of the nonaligned summit meeting reached a consensus on the information section of the final declaration to be issued at the end of the week, conference officials reported.

They said there had been heated debate in the committee over demands for an explicit condemnation of the "monopoly" of Western news agencies in the dissemination of information in the Third World.

The final version of the information chapter was a compromise between the hard-liners, led by Cuba and Iraq, and the moderates, led by Tunisia, Indonesia and Bangladesh. The sources said the moderates persuaded the hard-liners to drop their objections to the call for "a free, wider and better-balanced dissemination of information."

The hard-liners had argued that the word "free" in this context was an invitation to Western news organizations to spread misinformation about Third World countries, the sources said.

The nonaligned countries agreed to convene a conference of their information ministers within six months to discuss "a new, more just and more effective international information and communication order aimed at correcting inequalities in the flow of information."

The text of the information chapter urged the nonaligned pool and other Third World cooperative agencies "to further develop and diversify the signal contribution they are making to the decolonization of information and countering tendencies reporting and mass media campaigns against non-aligned countries and national liberation movements."

It proposed a four-point "action program" to lower telecommunications tariffs; promote the development of communications in Third World countries; establish and strengthen national news agencies and broadcasting organizations; and stimulate contacts between them and Third World governments.

He has invited prominent political figures to serve on his committees. One of them, Dr. Kenneth Abraham, the leader of the small Namibian Independence Party, said he would turn it down on the ground that he would not "collaborate" with the South African colonial presence.

But another politician with a long background in the nationalist movement has reportedly accepted one of the committee posts. He is Solomon Mifima, who was vice president of a breakaway faction, the SWAPO-Democrats, until he suddenly resigned last week.

Dr. van Niekirk has also scheduled consultations with leaders of the territory's numerous political parties. He seems to be reaching out to those who have always refused to take part in any initiative sponsored by South Africa.

On the other hand, Daniel Tjongarero, the above-ground representative of SWAPO here, said he had not heard a word from the administrator general.

Buenos Aires — Ten weeks after embarking on a new economic program to manage the heavy national debt, Argentina has put in question its ability to implement the plan because of the ruling military's fragmented authority and building political pressures as the country moves toward elections late this year.

The program was painstakingly worked out with private foreign bankers and the International Monetary Fund. But in an indication of the current state of leadership, the government has not been able to agree publicly even on the size of the foreign debt.

Late last year, Jorge Wehbe, the third economy minister to grapple with Argentina's finances in the last nine months, announced that the debt was \$43 billion, exceeded in Latin America only by Brazil and Mexico and one of the highest in the developing world.

Then last month, the air force, representing one-third of the military government, started its own investigation of the country's finances and concluded that the debt was \$37.8 billion. Mr. Wehbe responded that he had been mistaken and that the debt was \$37 billion; then the Central Bank reported that it was \$38.7 billion.

Outraged politicians demanded to know who was right. There was sudden pressure for Mr. Wehbe's resignation, and dark suggestions about "missing billions."

For bankers and financial analysts here, the controversy illustrated how Argentina's financial health, and its ability to meet foreign debt payments, hinged on governmental coordination and public confidence that the divided authorities were hard-pressed to control.

The position of the left wing of the leading Peronist party was captured recently by a cartoon in the nation's newspaper, La Voz. It showed Mr. Wehbe bending over to pick up a single shiny coin off the ground as Uncle Sam aimed a kick at his backside.

"Wehbe promised that the debt would be paid, though it be through the hunger and thirst of the population," read the caption. Argentina's major labor organ-

izations and presidential candidates have yet to launch such strong attacks, in part because the economy has undergone a mild recovery after a 12-percent drop in the gross national product in the last two years.

Wages rose by 5 percent in real terms in the last months of last year, and a record grain harvest for the large agricultural sector has all but assured Argentina a comfortable surplus in its trade balance.

The Argentine financial program negotiated with the IMF "is an expansionary one," said a high-ranking Central Bank official, who spoke on the condition that he not be named.

"We are not like Brazil and Mexico, that have to force a recession to achieve the necessary balance of payments. So there are not great sacrifices to be made."

Many economic analysts and business leaders agree that the government program does not necessarily impede economic growth. It includes increases in public utility prices, regular currency devaluations and a reduction in the government's fiscal deficit but also calls for increases in public investment.

The most serious problem, and the major departure so far from the goals of the IMF agreement, is inflation.

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Government officials, bankers and diplomatic experts tend to agree that the \$2.1-billion IMF loan package and commitments by private banks to reschedule more than \$12 billion in debt payments, and lend \$1.5 billion more, put Argentina in position to meet its external obligations this year without further emergency measures.

But while debate over the very size of the foreign debt flourishes, a diplomat said: "There could be pressure from below both in and outside the armed forces to take actions that undermine the program. The negotiations are going to be very tortuous, but the big banks have confidence that they are going to get paid."

Through the ruling military junta, air force leaders and other military chiefs have in the past pressured or blocked Argentine economic ministers, and persistent reports in recent weeks have said that the junta has issued at least general instructions to Mr. Wehbe.

Meanwhile, some political leaders scrambling for position have seized on the foreign debt as an issue of nationalism.

A leader of the Radical Party, Luis Leon, said in a recent press conference that "the government has got to decide whether it is going to listen to the International Monetary Fund or the Argentine people."

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Namibia's 'New Viceroy' Takes the Long View

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — Having resumed direct rule over this territory, South Africa has installed a head of government with unusual credentials.

"The new viceroy," as a black politician described the recently arrived administrator general, is Dr. Willie van Niekirk, a gynecologist with honorary fellowships in the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Gynecological Society.

The 45-year-old Afrikaner from Cape Town is also the author of a treatise, "True Hermaphrodites," which has established him as possibly the world's leading authority on the treatment of infants born without clear sexual identity.

Inevitably, his professional qualifications have inspired a series of lame jokes, turning on the painful gestation of the nation that is already widely known as Namibia.

"I think the best joke," Dr. van Niekirk said in an interview, "was the one about how it needs a Caesarean section. If it were possible, of course, I'd get it done tomorrow and get it over with."

Local politicians have scrutinized Dr. van Niekirk's early moves for clues to the tactics South Africa will adopt after the collapse of the multiracial regime it fostered here as an alternative to the insurgent South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO.

Their tentative conclusion is that he is engaged in a holding operation rather than a delivery.

Certainly he does not sound or behave like a man who regards himself as a stopgap. U.S. diplomats continue to insist that a negotiated settlement on the entangled issues of a Cuban troop withdrawal from neighboring Angola and Namibian independence is within reach, if not exactly imminent.

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From Russia, With Hard-Rock Love

by Axel Krause

PARIS — For the last 19 months, Russia's first hard-rock opera, "Junio and Avos," has been playing to enthusiastic crowds at the Lenin-Komosovskiy Theater in Moscow — with no early end in sight for its performances there. Now signs are emerging that the opera, a bold mixture of Western hard-rock rhythms, torrid dancing, Russian Orthodox Church chants and a Russian-American love story, may travel to the West. The first stop is likely to be Paris, if Soviet authorities approve.

"I am enthusiastic — the opera is strong and I don't know whether it will appeal in France, but I will take the risk," says Pierre Cardin, the French fashion designer, who is in Moscow this week to begin negotiations with Soviet officials for staging the opera at his Espace Cardin theater in Paris this fall.

Meanwhile, Andrei Voznesensky, the Russian poet who wrote the lyrics, has just been in Paris to talk about the opera and other cultural projects he hopes will materialize in the French capital around the same time. "It will be my autumn in Paris," he said during an interview at his hotel on the Left Bank.

He wants to exhibit some of his paintings and sculpture, particularly what he proudly describes as "a cloud of culture," a floating, kept aloft by air, blower on the ground. He thinks it might go well at the Pompidou Center or at the 1989 Paris World's Fair.

Like his poetry, Voznesensky is direct, soft-spoken and low-key. He has traveled widely in the United States and Western Europe, where his poetry readings draw huge crowds; he counts Senator Edward Kennedy among his friends. He will be participating Friday in a

poetry festival in Palermo, Sicily, with Allen Ginsberg.

A versatile poet with a degree in architecture, Voznesensky was in Paris this time to put the finishing touches on French translations of his works, including a one-volume translation of his poetry, which Gallimard plans to publish in October. But the opera is uppermost in his mind. "It is very important for those of us who created it," Voznesensky says, in his determined way. "I hope it will play for the rest of the century in Moscow — all Russia wants to see it. We want the whole world to see it."

For those who have heard the music, the opera reflects some of Voznesensky's tastes. "I loved 'Hair,' 'Evita' and 'Jesus Christ Superstar,'" he says, "and everything is downhill after 'Jesus Christ Superstar.'" But the score is also laced with rich and gloomy Russian church chants.

The plot is based on a true story Voznesensky came across during a trip to the United States in 1971, and focuses on the turbulent life of Nikitai Rezanov, a Russian nobleman. In 1806, when San Francisco was only a military outpost and mission, Rezanov sailed into the harbor on a sloop called Junio, determined to promote Russian trade with the Spanish colonies in California.

The opera shows how Rezanov is welcomed into the home of the city's Spanish commandant and falls in love with his 16-year-old daughter, Concha. Shortly afterward they decide to marry, but Concha's Catholic parents refuse on religious and political grounds. The six-week romance ends as Rezanov, a Russian Orthodox, returns to St. Petersburg to seek permission from Czar Alexander I for the marriage.

Rezanov has promised to return to California

two years later to claim his bride, but tragedy strikes. Rezanov crosses the Pacific in the Junio, accompanied by the Avos, its tender ship, and drives himself relentlessly across the Siberian wilderness heading for the Russian capital. But drenched, tired, ill and injured, he dies on March 13, 1807 in the town of Krasnoyarsk. Nearly 10 years later Concha bears the news and, disconsolate, becomes the first nun in California.

Onstage in Moscow, the story comes dazzlingly alive in the music of Alexei Rybnikov, a popular composer; the choreography of the Bolshoi Ballet's Vladimir Vasiliev; the direction of Mark Zakharov and, of course, Voznesensky's libretto.

In an opening-night review, a New York Times Moscow correspondent, Serge Schmemmann, described the opening scene "bathed in colored light" and combining "rich and ancient chants of a church funeral [which] swelled into the pulsing rock of deafening percussion" and later blended into "sizzling dance" against the background of guitars, violins, cellos, drums and electronic synthesizers. In the seduction scene, Vasiliev choreographed a pas de deux that some observers considered audacious by Moscow's prudish standards.

Four years in the making, the opera had a rocky beginning, mainly because of the censors. The authorities raised some questions over its religious overtones, its guarded criticism of the political system and the commentary on Soviet-American relations. "The Russian empire is a prison," the hero muses, "but outside her border, it's also a mess."

Rezanov, uncumbersome in Siberia, also sings: "Forgive me, freedom and Russia, I died at the halfway point." A narrator continues, "He dreamed, flying headlong to unite America

and Russia. The adventure failed, but thank you for trying."

At the end of the opera, the hero and heroine reappear with the chorus and sing, on a more upbeat note: "Two souls, floating through space for 150 lonely years, we implore you to cooperate... Without harmony, there is no meaning in life." In the finale, combining rock and religion, the cast sings: "Hallelujah Love!"

"It is not a conformist ending," Voznesensky explains. "It's a good finale. It is understandable: there is music, there is love. We all want love."

He adds that an independent British television producer is waiting for a Soviet visa to film the opera in Moscow, possibly later this month. Interest has been expressed in staging the opera in Britain, the United States, West Berlin, Italy, Austria, Belgium and Mexico.

"I hope France will be the first country where it will come," Voznesensky says. "I think it will be successful here." Discussing the problem of the Russian-language libretto in the West, he admits that "Something may be lost, yes perhaps, but not the music or the symbol. It is like Romeo and Juliet, a tragedy."

He adds that he would like to bring the entire production on a tour to the West. "We would be about 50, or 25 without the chorus," he says. He expects to shorten the opera's title to "Avos," which means hope in Russian.

But getting approval to export the opera may be not easy. Despite its enormous popularity in Moscow and the official blessing — and reviews — it originally received in the Soviet Union, the work is reportedly under renewed attack for its form and Western influence, according to the French newspaper Le Figaro.

Because Russian intellectuals are hoping for



Andrei Voznesensky and his 'cloud of culture.'

some liberalization in the realm of culture, Soviet analysts view the decision whether to export the opera as a key test of the Andropov regime's openness in cultural matters. And the Figaro article, citing Sovetskaya Rossiya, a party newspaper, has caused some fear in the West that a new crackdown may be taking shape that could include the opera.

Voznesensky smiles and says, "Why do I have to believe what I read in the bourgeois-language press?" Besides, he adds, "while there may be some avant-garde Western influence in my poetry, this is very Russian rock, it is Dostoevski rock, a term I just invented. And the international world is looking for something new. Here, something new arrives."

Speak, O Deb of the Year

by Elisabeth Bumiller

NEW YORK — Cornelia Guest comes in from the wind blowing at 59th Street and Park Avenue to Café Regnette, the Manhattan restaurant frequented by South American playboys, English disco dancers and hipsters from Queens. She wears black leather pants and a coyote fur coat. She has blond, glamorous hair, a silky complexion and a pretty, red mouth that forms a small pout. In 1982, the New York press dubbed her the "Deb of the Year."

She is the goddaughter of the Duke of Windsor, and often dances at Studio 54 until 4 A.M. Among her friends are Francesco Scavullo, the photographer, and Mick Jagger, the rock star. She says she went to 500 parties last year, although she later amends that to 365. She wants to be an actress.

"Bonjour," she says to Sylvain Smanon, the Regnette manager. They kiss. She's just back in the city from Palm Beach and Aspen, where she says nothing happens at night. She walks over to the table, pulls out a package of cigarettes, then orders champagne. It is 3:30 in the afternoon. She is 19 years old.

"I had a wonderful year," she says. "I had some bad times, but you know, God, it was just a year where I met more people. There were so many great things." She has dramatically made-up eyes, and a soft, luscious fullness to her face and upper arms. "And I loved the parties and..."

The manager interrupts.

"Oh," says Guest.

"Mr. Persky's on his way," he says. Lester Persky, the producer of "Hair," fiftyish, is one of her best friends.

"Ah, merci beaucoup, great, thank you," says Guest.

"It was a wonderful, wonderful year," she continues. "It was, you know, one of the best. God, I'm young, but it was probably the best year of my life in certain ways. And the worst. Because my father died. I mean, you know, The Two together."

Her father was Winston Guest, a second cousin of Winston Churchill, a descendant of the first Duke of Marlborough and an heir to the Phipps steel fortune. He once was ranked one of the top 10 polo players in the world. Her mother is the very social C.Z. Guest, of New York, Long Island and Palm Beach. She writes a gardening column and has been to the White House as a friend of the First Lady.

Tonight her daughter will sing "It's My Party and I'll Cry If I Want To" on the David Letterman television show. On New Year's Eve she sang at Xenon. She came out at the Debutante Cotillion and Christmas Ball at the Waldorf-Astoria. At 15, she dropped out of Foxcroft, the Virginia boarding school, to ride horses. She got her degree by mail. She thinks the Equal Rights Amendment is "pompous" and "ridiculous." Her ambition is to win an Oscar. She has a 42-year-old boyfriend, Roberto Riva, a Peruvian real-estate developer. Not too long ago, she forgot and called him "Antonio." Despite her good fortune in life, she says she does get depressed. "Sometimes my dog will get run over," she says, "or my horses get sick."

Debutantes have been back in style for several years, but no one since Brenda Frazier has made such a splash as Guest. Frazier, the 1936 "Deb of the Year" who appeared on the cover of Life magazine, died last May after a nervous breakdown — and publication of a 1963 memoir called "My Debut — A Horror."

"It's a tragedy that she died," says Guest. "She was a wonderful woman. So beautiful." Guest's mother had her own celebrated debut the year before Frazier, right at the end of the Depression. Her daughter, who has been told of the current recession, thinks there's a reason that money is flaunted in bad times. "It's partly because people feel so bad about the economy," she says. "They want to get dressed up and feel good."

The door of Café Regnette opens. Persky. His hair is mussed and his coat is hanging from his shoulders slightly askew.

"Persky, darling!" says Guest, lighting up. "You look like something the cats dragged in. What's happened to you, my darling? You've lost so much weight."

They kiss. "Forgive my cold hand," says Persky. "I walked up Third."

"It's good to be home," says Guest. "God, you miss the city. Persky, darling."

"Persky," repeats Persky, slightly annoyed.

He orders a Virgin Mary and pea soup, then addresses the question of how and why Guest was chosen "Deb of the Year."

"Well, the first I knew that the press was showing any particular attention was when we went to the opening of 'Ragtime,'" he says. "Suddenly the bulls kept blasting, and I knew it wasn't just me, because I didn't like the movie. This was a year and a half ago. The next day someone gave me a copy of Women's Wear Daily, and there, dominating the whole spread — which included the director, the stars, Mayor Koch — was this huge picture of Cornelia with me next to her, saying, 'The Deb of the Year.' Suddenly, she was the Ragged Witch of the Year. Of course, I think it's just that Cornelia is one of the few people who has the credentials. And she looked like her background. Very pretty, blond, young, a little plump then. She's better now."

"Lester!" says Guest.

"And she had clothes," Persky continues, "and she knew how to wear them. She was a storybook princess, an old-fashioned American princess. And here she was, with an unlikely person, me. They were ready to smooch on her. And of course, Cornelia had all the things they wanted. She really was the first gal, I think, since — what were they called — the appres. The public was ready for a new mood, a groomed mood. No kids."

Does she agree with all this?

"I don't agree that I was plump, at all," says Guest.

"You weren't very plump," says Persky. "Just a little baby fat."

Does she like being described as pretty and sweet, or would she prefer elegant and sophisticated?

"Oh, Lester," says Guest. "Puppy dogs are cute and sweet. But I'm happy. It's better than nothing. Uncle Lester, right?"

"I would say that Cornelia is, outside of pulling a few bank jobs or being kidnapped, I mean, it's the only way to really get your name in the paper," says Persky. "You're quite right to be pretty and sweet."

"I think so, too," says Guest.



Cornelia Guest.

(Her mother, interviewed later by phone, has another explanation for her daughter's sudden fame. "I was thinking about it while I was riding," she says from Palm Beach. "First of all, her mother and father were famous people. I've been on the cover of Time. I was named best-dressed woman in the world. I have a gardening column and I have millions of readers. I have thousands of orchids and several greenhouses. She's a very beautiful girl. I understand why they chose her.")

Back at the Café Regnette, her daughter is asked if she ever feels guilty for being rich.

"She's very kind to horses," Persky replies.

"I love my horses," says Guest. "Lester came to the horse show this summer out in Southampton. And at a horse show you wait for hours, let's face it. And it was all muddy. And he's standing there with his sneakers on. Remember the mud?"

"My house was in the same town, so it was worth it," says Persky.

"And his Rolls Royce got stuck up to the hubcaps on our way to lunch," says Guest. "We had so much fun."

Does she ever think of using her position for the social good? Caroline Kennedy once spent a summer in Appalachia.

"Appalachia?" says Guest, wrinkling her nose.

It is dark outside, and getting close to the cocktail hour, but Guest and Persky are busy reviewing the year.

"I would say that Cornelia went to maybe 300 parties, of which 250 you could never recall, or 275," says Persky. "There are maybe five that would come to mind now."

"There was Valentino's," says Guest. "My birthday at Xenon, on Dec. 3. Then the National Council on Alcoholism, where I sang. The Christmas party, where I sang — at Xenon last year. Then Lester's 'Save the Trees,' where we showed up without a tree. This was in Studio 54. Um, where else?"

What trees were they saving?

"That was 'Save the Children,' not 'Save the Trees,'" says Persky.

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In Cold Blood Pudding

by Susan Simpson

CHORLEY, England — "It's a strange thing about black pudding," Jack Thornley, a large, genial man, leans back in his chair. "As soon as you mention it people want to laugh. It's like fat people or mothers-in-law — something everybody seems to find amusing."

Thornley has had plenty of opportunity to notice. For the last 17 years, he has participated in the international black-putting competition in France, usually driving from his hometown of Chorley in the north of England to Mortagne-au-Perche, the Normandy town 165 kilometers (100 miles) west of Paris where the competition is held.

When the 20th annual *Concours du Meilleur Boudin* opens Friday, Thornley's black puddings will again be on display on the table marked Angletier in the main hall at Mortagne. That table will be surrounded by dozens of others, laden with the curries of more than 500 competitors who have sent — or, like Thornley — personally delivered their products to the town. From West Germany, there just as none of the competitors at Mortagne will share their tricks with each other. "We throw a veil of mystery around this," he says with a laugh. "It's a good-natured competition, but everybody likes a little mystery."

Certainly it's no mystery that throughout the Continent there are enormous national and even regional differences in the contents of the delicacy.

In many parts of France, for example, cream, nuts, apples, garlic and even brandy may be added by the French to *boudin noir*. (*Boudin blanc*, made usually of chicken and veal, and sometimes pork, does not contain pig's blood.) German *blutwurst* often contains pig's tongue arranged in mosaic patterns; throughout the Continent, the emphasis on decoration is much stronger than it is in England. Bournie still marvels over a Dutch entry he saw several years ago that was covered with a complicated design of a man riding a bicycle.

Prizes are awarded on a geographical basis. The winners from each category form a select group from which the overall champion is chosen.

The judging is spread over two days, beginning Friday and running through Saturday evening. Teams of judges are assigned to each table to prod, sniff and taste their way through the entries, pausing to cleanse their palates with wine or cider and mete out points for quality. Some of the products may even arrive covered in a whiskey mold; the delicacy has a notoriously short life. But that does not disqualify them, however distasteful they may be. Many of the townspeople of Mortagne,

there to be mixed with pork fat, barley, onions and herbs according to a recipe handed down by Thornley's grandfather. No meat is added — that's not the custom in north England. The mixture is stuffed into casings, usually pig intestines, and tied, sausage-fashion, into lengths of links. Those are boiled with a little dye to give them a blue-black finish, as shiny as a rain-washed London cab. Not unexpectedly, Thornley is a firm believer in the puddings' nutritious value. He's not alone.

Fifty kilometers away, at the Wall's meat factory near Manchester, Gerald Bournie is equally adamant about the puddings' food value. "It's a humble food," Bournie, the company's black-putting expert, admits. "But the pigs' blood is 100 percent protein. There aren't many foods you could say that about. You could say the Third World with it, really, with all those people starving."

Last year, Bournie led Wall's, Britain's largest black-putting manufacturer, to triumph at the Mortagne competition. His pudding, based on a company recipe used for generations, captured first prize in the British category. Bournie is not about to divulge the secret of his success, just as none of the competitors at Mortagne will share their tricks with each other. "We throw a veil of mystery around this," he says with a laugh. "It's a good-natured competition, but everybody likes a little mystery."

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authors chief among them, take part in the judging. The Knights are present and so too, are some specially appointed experts. Thornley recalls his first experience on the other side of the table with a chuckle.

"I'm not used to drinking wine but I was asked to do some of the French entries. There were five Frenchmen with me and I don't speak any French, so most of it was done in sign language. I started going merrily down and testing and drinking. I got halfway down and I had to hold onto the table. Whoever won the French prize that year had a little bit of luck on his side."

Over the years, Thornley has collected a string of awards at the competition, winning the top prize for Britain several times. But the big catch, the *prix d'honneur*, has always eluded him — and every other English contestant.

"I would suspect that there's a certain amount of prejudice on the part of our European friends. It may be that our herbs are not to their taste. I don't really know. But I do know that the French and Germans in particular regard our black pudding in a very poor light."

Thornley has not abandoned all hope of carrying off the *prix d'honneur* one day and neither has Bournie at Wall's. Bournie, who was apprenticed to a German pork butcher in Manchester at the age of 14, has a healthy respect for German talents. "The Germans," he says with a shrug, "are recognized as the masters in this sort of line. So they usually win the overall prize."

Both Bournie and Thornley believe that black pudding from the north of England owes much to the German immigrants who settled in the area during the last century and opened pork butcher shops. Black puddings are normally a sideline for a butcher, a way of using up the blood when a pig is slaughtered. The Germans brought their skills to bear on this sideline.

During this century, in times of economic depression, the people of the north relied on the cheap, ever-present black puddings to supplement their meager diets. In the 1920s, so Thornley's father told him, people would eat the puddings in place of meat for weeks on end to see them through the winter.

The gleaming black coils are also the stuff that legends are made of and reputations built on in the northern shires. The town of Bury, north of Manchester, is known as the black pudding capital of the north. Bury puddings or Burys (pronounced "berries") are short, plump links recognized throughout the country. In the town's extensive market, a stall that has been in operation since 1865 still sells hun-

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It Was Bad Hemingway and They Said It Was Good and It Was Bad

by T.W. McGary

LOS ANGELES — In the winter of that year they came together to find the words that were true. There was much wine. The bull was not in the street.

For the sixth time, a jury of six men assembled this week to read Ernest Hemingway's story, judging a contest for the best bad Hemingway. There was much from which to choose.

"God, they're all awful," a juror moaned. "Can't we just pass until next year?" All wore tuxedos. Many drinks were drunk. Wine bottles stood empty.

They came to Harry's Bar and Grill. Hemingway wrote sometimes about Harry's Bar and this one sponsored the contest. The entries had to mention Harry's Bar. The prize was a trip to Harry's Bar, the one in Venice, where the streets are not dry.

There was Jack Hemingway, Papa's son, who grins as Papa did, with many teeth. There was Barnaby Conrad, who also wrote of bulls and Ray Bradbury, who wrote of Mars. With them were Jack Conrad, a columnist for the Los Angeles Times and Digby Diehl, book editor of the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, and Paul Keyes, an advertising executive.

There were 2,500 entries. The men read only 25 finalists. They talked of good writing, of the perfect sentence, of the true words. They frowned many times.

They read passages such as this, from "For Whom the Bell Tolls," by S.S. Benjamin of Los Angeles:

"The Frog belched. This was the belch of a man. In Harry's Bar and Grill only the man who was called the Frog made the belch of a man. It was a belch of a man of the bulls. The Frog was a man of the bulls. The man of the bulls was a bull Frog."

"In the belly of the man who was the Frog was the hole from the horn of the bull. It was a magnificent hole. The hole in the flat belly of the Frog came from the horn of the magnificent Abdullah Bull Bull. In the obscurity that is the burning moon of the day which is the sun that does not warm, the horn of the magnificent bull entered the flat belly of the man of the bulls."

The man who came into Harry's Bar was Stan Freberg, who is not a man of bulls but a man of jokes. His jokes make much money.

"Stan, quick," shouted Bradbury, who writes true and clean of Mars.

"Write an entry and win. Anything you did would take it." Freberg had not come to write. He came to drink and kibitz.

Charles Lansdown, another contestant, wrote:

"In Paris then you could walk down the Rue de Casselle to a clean, well-lighted café... On that morning I found Scott drinking earnestly at the bar."

"You are drinking earnestly," I said.

"No," Scott said. "You drink earnestly. I drink absinthe."

"It is a bad drink," I said. "It will ruin your work."

"He grunted like an Indian of my youth. 'No,' he said. 'Absinthe makes my art grow sander.'"

The time came to choose the writer who had gone out into the deep and brought home the great fish, who had faced the white hull of the blank page and brought it to its knees. The winner was Linda Leidiger, a writer for the Automobile Club of Southern California, perhaps a writer of true roads.

In "A Farewell to Val," she wrote: "Outside it was raining. It does not rain inside, south of Ventura Boulevard... If you have been to the Galleria then you know how it is. Sometimes clean and warm and bright, sometimes clean and warm and cold, and the fine strong girls from the valley..."

"She had just had her toes done. 'Darling,' she said, 'Like awesome.'"

"But, like, I'm afraid of the rain, darling," she said. "Sometimes I see myself all grody in it. And sometimes I see you all grody in it. It's so gross. To the max." She was crying.

A juror protested: "Papa would have hated Val talk. This is not subtle."

This was a true sentence. It did not matter.

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TRAVEL

These Isles, Captain Cook Said, Are Paradise and the People Tame

Portrait of the Artist as Gauguin

Going Native: A South Seas Guide

by Vicky Elliott

VILA, Vanuatu — It is the lazy part of the afternoon, and Nicolai Michoutouchkine is sleeping. His studio is shaded by coconut trees on the side of the lagoon, and there are effigies growing along the path, tree trunks hollowed out into gongs with long, scooped noses and staring eyes. Inside, surrounded by the artifacts he has gathered on his wanderings through the South Pacific, the artist lies curled up on a wooden bed.

Gauguin thought of it first, and Jacques Brel carried on the tradition, and Michoutouchkine is alive and well and working on his own South Sea island. The 9,000-kilometer (5,600-mile) stretch of ocean between Papua New Guinea and the Marquesas has a disconcerting habit of falling off maps, but this Frenchman of Russian parentage has been working for 25 years to keep his art from floating out of sight.

As collectors and artists, he and his friend Aloï Pilioko — perhaps the only Pacific artist to have made his name known outside the area — have farmed exhibitions of Oceanic art to such cities as Malmö, Sweden, Mexico City and Tokyo. Today a trip to Samarkand is in the offing, to wind down a three-year series of shows in the Soviet Union that has been seen by more than a million people in cities like Yerevan, Frunze and Khabarovsk.

Michoutouchkine is not a reticent man, and he sloughs off his drowsiness, marshaling details on itineraries and attendance figures. He is stocky and compact, with a bullish air of single-mindedness and a flinty gaze that seems at odds with the whimsical doodlings of his painting.

His parents left Russia just after the Revolution and brought up the youngest of a family of 13 from the Wallis Islands, then working in the docks of the port. "We found him sitting behind a crate," says Michoutouchkine, "trying to draw." As he watched Michoutouchkine at work, Pilioko's natural talent, drawing on the rich decorative heritage of the Pacific, blossomed into the bold line drawings and the embroidered tapestries sewed with almond eyes that are now enjoyed all over the world.

They began to travel, to Fiji, Tahiti, the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, living off their work and adding to their collection of primitive art. "When I came here in 1957, they told me the culture was dead," Michoutouchkine remembers, settling himself at a shelter among the palm trees. On closer inspection, he found otherwise.

"We would visit people in their huts," he says, "and I would see exquisitely carved objects lying in corners." Ritual masks, ornaments and totems are made for specific occasions and discarded; Michoutouchkine rescued them across the Pacific.

The anthropologists didn't always appreciate having an artist let loose on their hunting grounds, and Michoutouchkine admits to having made enemies among the keepers of the keys of Oceanic culture in their museums back in Europe. When the artists finally came to settle at Port Vila in 1961, they acquired a plot of land paid for half in cash, half in artwork, and turned it into an "anti-museum" in which they let the artifacts speak for themselves.

Silt gongs from Ambrym are planted stiffly in the greenery; the carved roof shafts that crowned the local houses are displayed at a height that conveys their original function. Visitors can find the wooden platters, the statues of ancestors, the utensils for scraping coconuts and pounding yams. The Melane-



Aloï Pilioko (left) with Nicolai Michoutouchkine.

sians who visit, Michoutouchkine says, can sense at once whether an object has been used or fabricated for tourists from the cruise ships. "With the older men," he says, "memory begins to stir." The distinction between artist and artisan begins to blur. "Perhaps that's the message I have had from Oceania art: that art should be living, a part of everyday life."

With brazen commercial flair, he has applied the principle to his own work. The early oils — airy landscapes and lively groups of Melanesians — have made way for the painted cloth and the cotton T-shirts that find their way into the luggage of almost every visitor to Vanuatu, the former French-British colony of the New Hebrides that became independent in 1980.

Michoutouchkine has experimented with his own dyes and a heat-fixing process. On a generously brushed background of color, he traces his personal hieroglyphics, shards of profiles reminiscent of Cocteau's, bovine lips — a shorthand that is instantly recognizable.

He says he was tired of portraits and that he uses the T-shirts for more important work. "It allows me to express myself, and I get great satisfaction from it," he says. "I could do a sketch on paper and throw it away; now I work on material that sells — that you can spread on a bed, sleep under, wrap around you." In select shops of Vila and Noumea, the T-shirts retail for around \$40 a throw.

In Vanuatu, both artists have the status of national figures. Michoutouchkine was con-

sulted when they designed the national flag, was asked to advise on the laying out of the gardens for Constitution House, the main government building.

Two Melanesian visitors arrive, hovering at a distance with an invitation. Michoutouchkine and Pilioko are requested by the prime minister to attend a ceremony commemorating the signing of the constitution of Vanuatu. Dress is to be formal. Michoutouchkine complains: he has no formal clothes and it is absurd to wear a tie. He is most at home in a caftan surrounded by the friends and admirers from Atlantic and Pacific who come to his great Sunday banquets when they roast a pig, Melanesian-style, and serve it up with yams and manioc cooked in coconut leaves.

Pilioko appears, shy and monosyllabic, his favorite straw hat perched at a clownish angle on his head and a frangipani flower behind his ear. Melanesians are reticent people, and the Michoutouchkine-Pilioko Foundation, set up in 1978 to foster and preserve Oceanic art, has probably been more successful at its public relations work than in nurturing new artists among the Melanesians.

"They're very complicated," Michoutouchkine confesses, pointing out that the Melanesians, caught between two rigid cultures — the black-and-white Christianity of the missionaries and the hierarchical framework of native custom — seem to be hiding their true nature. But Michoutouchkine is not discouraged. "There are Piliokos in every archipelago," he insists, "waiting to be discovered."

by Christina Mackenzie

PEPEETE, Tahiti — Everyone knows the Polynesian myth: beautiful women, blue seas, long stretches of white sand and the gentle music made by the breeze in the coconut trees, so this is what it is really like to live here!

Those 2,000 or so Europeans and Americans, or *papa* as they are known locally, who have settled in this part of the world did not just happen to drop by. Even though French Polynesia covers a total surface of some 4 million square kilometers (about 1.6 million square miles) of Pacific Ocean, there are only 4,200 square kilometers of land, composed of tiny volcanic islands and atolls. A determined effort is needed to arrive here, and not a little money.

Fifty-seven percent of the 150,000 inhabitants live on the largest island, Tahiti, with its flowered capital, Papeete, and all the territory's trade and industry. The heart of this French territory is the tiny port because everything — down to the sand the cement is made with — is imported, usually from the United States, France, Australia and New Zealand.

And this fact is what gives most new arrivals their first big shock: Life here is expensive for a *papa* and the rules of a consumer society reign supreme. Because spare parts are so hard to come by, it is easier to throw the broken object away and buy a new one. The shopper who recently wanted his vacuum-cleaner repaired, for example, was told that it would be faster, and probably cheaper, to buy a new vacuum.

This leads to a cost of living almost twice that of the mother country. France, and salaries are adjusted since many of the Europeans who work here are employees of the French government or of big corporations. These people do not often stay for much longer than a five-year tour of duty and therefore do not buy land or their own house. For those who wish to buy a little corner of paradise, certain norms must be met.

To buy land in French Polynesia, one must have lived here for at least two years and obtain a permit from the high commissioner, who normally gives it unless the applicant has a shady past. This was the case of the reputed San Francisco Mafia leader who recently wanted to buy the small island near Tahiti's sister island, Moorea. His application was rejected.

Land costs about \$27 a square meter in the mountains of Tahiti and \$80 down toward the sea in Papeete. If the settler wants a view of the only stretch of white sand on this island, where all other beaches are black, he has to go a short way outside the town to Punaia, where land also costs about \$80 a square meter. Slightly cheaper at \$40, white sand and turquoise sea guaranteed, is Moorea, but there is the problem of transporting everything from Tahiti.

To build a two-bedroom house costs about \$65,000. Even though everything is imported there is a remarkably wide choice of bathroom and kitchen equipment, except that if a machine breaks, it may take six weeks to get a spare nut or bolt.

The same applies for cars. Residents can buy almost any car they want in Tahiti: French, West German, American and Japanese models can be seen in the early-morning traffic on Papeete's seaside boulevard. It's always a wise idea when buying a car to check that the dealer has spare parts. The answer will almost always be yes, but if somebody asks to see them he may be surprised when the dealer hauls out a small cardboard box and proudly announces that these are his spares.

The most pleasant way of touring the island is in one's own boat and, for those wanting to island-hop at weekends and holidays, it's considerably cheaper than flying. It costs the equivalent of \$26 for a round-trip to Moorea (a 7-minute flight), \$120 to go to Bora Bora and \$145 to go to Rangiroa. As these are the main resorts with the kind of scenery —

both above and beneath the waves — that does not exist around Tahiti itself, most people here feel they must travel to get even further away from it all. But once on these islands and atolls, daily living is not only more expensive than in Tahiti but often more difficult; for example, on Moorea, which is only 15 kilometers away, it is sometimes difficult to buy meat.

Having bought land, built a house and acquired means of transport, can the *papa* educate his children and have adequate medical treatment?

Life here is expensive and the rules of a consumer society reign supreme. Because spare parts are so hard to come by, it is easier to throw the broken object away and buy a new one. The shopper who recently wanted his vacuum-cleaner repaired, for example, was told that it would be faster, and probably cheaper, to buy a new vacuum.

For those with young children, education in Papeete is no problem since there are several good lycées. But for college education, the French will have to go to France, the Chinese often go to Hawaii, the Tahitians perhaps to New Zealand.

As for hospitals, there is the military hospital, the hospital of Mamo and the psychiatric hospital of Vaiani as well as several infirmaries and clinics. Nevertheless, those who are really ill and whose health bills are not met by their employer go to New Zealand.

So, life is comfortable in Tahiti — housing, transport, education and health all more than adequate if they can be paid for. Then what makes those who live here cautious about calling it paradise? The weather is one reason. For those who are used to the varying attractions of the different seasons, the continuously hot (26.5 degrees Centigrade, 80 degrees Fahrenheit), humid climate becomes depressing and leads to apathy. As winter approaches in Europe, those sitting on their terraces, sipping punch and watching the sunset behind Moorea can often be heard discussing the joys of skiing.

They also discuss the operas and concerts they would like to attend, the museums and exhibitions they would like to see — all the cultural activities that are missing here, apart from the excellent local-history museum.

For former big-city dwellers, there is also the shock of living in a goldfish bowl: Everybody knows what everybody else has done, is doing or is planning to do. Colleagues at work are also those of the evenings and the weekends, and sometimes it would be nice just to get away and be an anonymous person in an anonymous town.

For most *papa*, the ideal solution is to leave French Polynesia once a year and go to Australia, New Zealand, the United States or Europe to breathe in a bit of pollution, a bit of culture, a bit of cold. Then they are ready to come back to Tahiti and face up to another hard year of gentle living.

The Perfect Place to Swash a Buckle

by Estes Thompson

TAZEWELL, Virginia — A.M. "Smiley" Ratliff is a farm boy who made good, earning a fortune mining coal in southwest Virginia, an area he now travels in a black Rolls-Royce. But at age 57, Ratliff is looking for a new frontier. He believes he's found it on an uninhabited South Pacific island.

Ratliff is offering \$800,000 to the 54 residents of Pitcairn Island, a British colony first settled by mutineers from the H.M.S. Bounty in 1790. In return, he hopes the British government will grant him permission to settle on Henderson Island, 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of Pitcairn.

"My aim would be just to build a house there," Ratliff says as he shows slides of the island, which he visited about two years ago. "You see," he continues, spitting tobacco juice into an empty yogurt cup, "we want to get as far away as possible and still be close enough that normal aircraft and stuff can operate. This is the perfect place."

He hopes the British government will approve his offer so he can leave the United States in less than a year. He says he is offering the aid "with no strings attached, to help the people, just to go to their aid."

Ratliff says he's fond of the residents of Pitcairn Island, most of them descendants of the Bounty crew and Tahitian women. The islanders are "the kindest people you ever saw," Ratliff says. "The evils of civilization have not penetrated the area or the people."

He wants to build concrete blockhouses to replace the islanders' termite-ridden wooden homes and construct an airstrip on Pitcairn so the islanders would have easier access to medical care on Tahiti, 1,200 miles

(1,920 kilometers) away. Henderson Island would be the site of a larger airstrip that could handle a cargo plane.

Ratliff, who hopes to reach Henderson with a party of about 15 employees, plans to return regularly to Virginia to tend to business interests, which include a motel, shopping centers, 5,000 head of cattle and 20,000 acres of land. Eventually, he insists, he wants to retire to the island and die there.

"I'm trying to sell out of most of my businesses," he explains. "It was a lot of fun to work 20 hours a day, but even if you're made out of steel it wears you out. I'm chopped up pretty bad and want to get away from civilization."

Then, there's promise of renewal of his spirit through physical labor. "To me, the most beautiful word in the English language is work," Ratliff says.

A sense of adventure also draws Ratliff to the South Pacific. He says people have warned him there's no water on the island, but he's confident there is sufficient rainfall to fill storage cisterns. What about power? He says he can take along generators, but also is exploring the use of solar power.

Asked how much the venture will cost, Ratliff shrugs, saying "This is something we don't know." The cost will include a small ship, a landing craft, supplies, a tractor and other equipment.

Neighbors and associates who have heard of Ratliff's plans talk about his establishing a paradise, but he denies that. "I don't want to build a paradise," Ratliff insists. "What would I do in paradise? I'm a warrior. They said it can't be done, but I want to show the world it can."

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Jazzland (tel: 63.25.75).

JAZZ — To March 13: Eddie

Lockjaw Davis.

March 17-19: Oscar Klein.

Kronenhof (tel: 72.12.11).

Grosser Saal — March 14: Radu

Lupu piano (Schumann, Schubert).

Museum Moderner Kunst (tel:

23.25.50) — To April 30: "Simply

Good Painting," works by Anzinger,

Kern, Klinkan, Rohrbacher, Schöbl.

Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90) —

March 12 and 13: Vienna Symphony

Orchestra, Lorvo von Maticic con-

ductor (Brahms, Beethoven).

Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2345).

BALLET — March 12, 20, 30: "Swan

Lake" (Tchaikovsky) Hans Martin

Rabenstein conductor. Rudolf

Nureyev choreography.

OPERA — March 15: "Il Trovatore"

(Verdi) Giuseppe Patané conductor.

March 16, 21, 24, 27: "Rigoletto"

(Verdi) Riccardo Muti conductor.

March 18: "Le Barbe de Séville"

(Rossini) Erich Binder conductor.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts

(tel: 512.50.45).

CONCERTS — March 16: Festival

Strings Lucerne, Rudolf Baumgartner

conductor, Alan Weiss piano (Haydn,

Lisztov, Shostakovich, Prokofiev).

RECITAL — March 17 and 23:

Christoph Eschenbach and Justus

Friedman piano (Brahms).

March 18: "Le Roi de la Monnaie" (tel:

218.12.65).

CONCERT — March 12: National

Opera Symphony Orchestra, Pierre

Barbhorn conductor (Boissmans,

Lutoslawski, Beethoven).

OPERA — March 13, 16, 19: "Die

Freischütz" (Weber) Uwe Mund con-

ductor.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Radio House Con-

cert Hall (tel: 13.45.31) — March 18:

Radio Symphony Orchestra, Jan Lai-

høj-Koenig conductor (Rasmussen).

Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel:

11.21.26) — To Aug. 21: "Picture of

Loneliness."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel:

628.87.95).

Barbican Art Gallery — To April 10:

"Rodin and His Contemporaries,"

Averes (Tchaikovsky) Kenneth MacMillan

choreography.

March 18, 22, 25: "La Fille mal

gardée" (Herold) Frederick Ashton

choreography.

March 17, 18: "Cinderella" (Rossini) Stephen

Barlow conductor.

Barbican Theatre — March 17-19:

"Poppy" (Norman) Royal Shake-

speare Company.

The Concourse — To March 27:

"Tom Keating on Painters."

British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) —

To April 10: "Edo: Art of Japan

17th-19th Century."

To April 24: "Mantegna to Cézanne:

Master Drawings from the Coun-

cil."

Chelsea Old Town Hall — To

March 19: Chelsea Antique Fair.

Crystal Palace National Sports Cen-

tre (tel: 778.01.31) — March 12 and

13: "London Dinghy Exhibition."

Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.62).

ROCK — March 17-19: 21-23: Van

Morrison.

London Coliseum (tel: 336.31.61).

English National Opera — March 17,

24, 26, 29: "Cinderella" (Rossini) Stephen

Barlow conductor.

March 12, 15, 18: "Il Trovatore"

(Verdi) James Judd conductor.

National Gallery (tel: 839.32.21) —

To March 27: "French Impressionist

Paintings from the Courtauld."

National Maritime Museum (tel:

260.39.26) — To autumn: "Men,

Ships and Boats," photographs.

National Portrait Gallery (tel:

930.15.51) — To March 30: "Van

Dyck in England."

Odeon Hammersmith (tel:

248.48.81).

ROCK — March 16 and 17: 10CC.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel:

734.90.51) — To March 27: Murillo.

To April 4: "The Cinabre Crucifix."

Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.32.03).

CONCERTS — March 13: New

Symphony Orchestra, Timothy Remy-

nch conductor (J. Strauss, Mozart).

March 18 and 25: London Philhar-

monic Orchestra, Zdenek Malac con-

ductor (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).

FOLK MUSIC — March 17: Peter,

Paul and Mary.

Royal Horticultural Hall (Vincent

Square SW11) — March 12 and 13:

TRAVEL

What's Doing in Nairobi

by Alan Cowell

NAIROBI — The Christmas tree that sprouted outside city hall in downtown Nairobi in December may have proved a worthwhile trophy for collectors of such symbols of dislocation. For the feast that it honored did not exist in Africa until 19th-century Christian missionaries imported not only a religion but also an outsider's vision of the continent. That vision lingers today in many a lopsided perception of Africa.

Kenya in particular provides an example of the time warp in which Africa is caught. To many visitors this is simply a place to view wildlife in the interior and to enjoy the uncluttered coastlines that European explorers encountered a century or more ago. Yet over the years Africa has changed. It is no longer the mysterious "Dark Continent" penetrated by Henry Morton Stanley, neither is it the playground depicted by the white settlers.

Anyone who wants to get some of the flavor of Africa's modern realities could usefully spend a day in Nairobi, hiring a car for a safari somewhat different from those in the brochures.

Budget Rent-a-Car (Mama Ngina Street; tel: 337-618) has modest but adequate Datsun 120s for the equivalent of \$11.50 a day plus 17 cents a kilometer and \$3.20 for insurance. Hertz (Mumini Mbingu Street; tel: 331-960) provides small but sturdy four-wheel-drive Samkis at \$14.50 a day plus 22 cents a kilometer and \$5 a day for insurance.

Start in the Ngong Hills, just to get the sweep of history. The hills lie southwest of the city center on Nairobi's outer rim, a hunched fist against the skyline at an altitude of over 7,000 feet.

Take Ngong Road from the city center and follow it out to the village of the same name, a rundown spot where not many outsiders linger, but where there are some interesting modern wall paintings at the dilapidated tea shop in the main street. (Remember to keep your camera tucked away until you have politely determined whether someone is not averse to having his or her picture taken.) Ngong Village is built around a T-junction where the road turns right, following the road around a curve to the left until a signpost at the start of a macadam road to the right indicates the "Ngong Circular Route."

The ride is bumpy but not hazardous, and the road, after several steep climbs, peters out atop the hills. The view is breathtaking.

The hills look out over the Great Rift Valley, where some anthropologists believe the human race began. The ground slides steeply away, down into the thorn and savanna where giraffes share the space with red-cloaked Masai tribesmen. Their world is not one of folklore — it is one of confusion. They still practice male and female circumcision and perform other ancient rites. But Masai are also drawn to the cities and these days young men who once would have been warriors sometimes work as night guards at villas.

The Great Rift Valley is Africa's immutable antiquity, harsh, hot and wild. (You can drive down into it on a good dirt road by taking the right turn at the exit from Ngong Village.) On the skyline is Africa's modern reality — the capital city that acts as a magnet for rural people. High-rise blocks hide the slums; a patchwork quilt of small plots is tended by people whose numbers are growing too fast while the amount of land grows not at all.

To the north, Mount Kenya rears above the firs where Mau Mau guerrillas roamed in a bloodstained fight against the British. To the south rises Mount Kilimanjaro, the frozen roof of Africa. At the foot of the hills, betokening the balmy heyday of colonial rule, is Isak Dinesen's old spread, which she immortalized in "Out of Africa" with the opening line: "I had a farm in Africa, at the foot of the Ngong Hills."

A word of caution: There are police in the hills these days, guarding radio installations after the coup attempt last August. People have been attacked in the Ngong Hills, and it is no place to linger late. The cautionary note extends to Nairobi, too. A burgeoning growth rate and the rush to the cities has produced animals who do not shy from violence. The traveler is best advised to take care at night, and to avoid displays of wealth during the day.

For a foray into Nairobi's second city, the alternative capital that rings the center, the visitor could do worse than drive past Mahara Valley. To get there, head northeast out of the city center on Mburanga Road, and turn right onto Ring Road Ngara. A left on Ngara Road will take you across the lip of the valley. The shanties are unmistakable. Turning back to Mburanga Road, take a right until the next big traffic island. On the left is Muthaiga Road. Drive along that, past the villas, and past the pink-walled Muthaiga Club (members and their guests only) and you will have seen the two poles of Nairobi.

Despite the recession, Nairobi still offers an array of good hotels to suit most pockets. The luxurious and relatively old Norfolk Hotel (Harry Thuku Road; tel: 335-422) has been rebuilt and enlarged after a bomb explosion two years ago. In the modern luxury category are the Hilton International (Mama Ngina Street; tel: 334-000), the Inter-Continental Nairobi (City Hall Way; tel: 335-550) and the Nairobi Serena (Kenya Avenue; tel: 337-978). All of the hotels cost \$60 to \$70 a night for a double without breakfast. More modest and suited to the lower budget or family traveler is the Fairview (Bishop's Road; tel: 723-210 or 723-211), just outside the city center where doubles start at \$23 a night and they serve an unpretentious, tasty lunch of salad and curry for around \$5.

For night life, the fanciest spot in town is the Bacchus Club (Standard Street; tel: 333-233), open to members and to residents of some of the bigger hotels.

Friday night at the Carnivore, off Langata Road, just past Wilson's Airport (charter aircraft, parachute jumping), is a pleasant diver-

sion. They serve, at around \$10, the biggest barbecue of steaks, chops, sausages and game meat in town, loading the feast onto the plate from a giant, sword-like skewer. At 11 P.M. the disco starts up and you can dance the night — and the waistline-expanding effects of the meal — away.

Evening entertainment centers mainly on eating out, although Nairobi does have one of Africa's few repertory theaters (Donovan Maule Theatre; tel: 22-300), a club for which temporary membership can be bought for a few dollars.

Perhaps the best thing about Nairobi is the ease with which you can leave the city and explore the countryside. A day at the races is not to be missed.

The entrance fee to the Ngong racecourse is a few dollars, and the minimum bet with the bookmakers (whose changing of odds sometimes display a symphonic coordination) is less than \$2. There are a bar and viewing ring and grandstand, and the Sunday spectacle links past and future. Many of the officials, and the jockeys, too, are whites; the accented commentary from the stewards' box is close in tone to what one might expect at the English Derby, or what one would have heard in the colonial era of Kenya. The punters are predominantly African, and among the bookmakers, Kenya's entrepreneurial Asians seem to predominate. Races are held three Sundays a month year round, and some of the horses perform as if they'd run in every single one of them.

Well within the limits of a day's drive, the visitor can roam as far abroad as the soda lake at Magadi (taking in an anthropological site on the way), Lake Naivasha with its bird life (and bass for anglers), Nairobi National Park to the south of the city (where you might be lucky enough to see a pride of lions).

The Aberdare Hills, too, provide interesting terrain. Take the main road out of Nairobi to Nyeri and the small plots where every inch of land seems to be cultivated — testimony to the land hunger of a nation with one of the world's highest population growth rates, 4.1 percent. Then, at the boundary of the Aberdare National Park, there are a ditch and a fence. Human habitation stops abruptly; the animals take over. There can be few places in Africa where the territorial competition between human and beast is so neatly encapsulated.

Overnight tours to Aberdare National Park, with game viewing from such renowned lodges as the Ark and Treetops, both in the forest, are also popular escapes from the city. Tours, which include afternoon tea at either the Aberdare country club (tel: Mweiga 17 or 25) or the Outspan Hotel (tel: Nyeri 2424), run at around \$115 and take a day and a half to complete.

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Spicy Meatballs: Back to Basics

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Volumes have been written about "new" combinations of sauces and flavors for the delight of those who dine on pasta. They include such good things as pine nuts and assorted vegetables to go on a creamy dish of spaghetti primavera. Or fettuccine with prosciutto and a delicate blend of mascarpone and Gorgonzola cheese. Or such odd-sounding blends as broccoli, pine nuts and raisins.

There are times, however, when we still have a slight craving for one or another of the basics, such as spaghetti with meatballs.

VEAL MEATBALLS WITH TARRAGON

1/4 pound ground lean veal
1 tablespoon butter
1/2 cup finely chopped onion
1 teaspoon finely minced garlic
1/2 cup fine fresh bread crumbs
1 teaspoon dried tarragon
1/2 cup finely chopped parsley
1/2 teaspoon freshly grated nutmeg
1 egg, lightly beaten
1/4 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese
2 tablespoons heavy cream
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1/4 cup flour
2 to 4 tablespoons olive oil
5 cups tomato sauce, approximately
1 pound spaghetti, cooked to the desired degree of doneness

1. Put the veal in a mixing bowl.
2. Heat the butter in a saucepan, and add the onion and garlic. Cook, stirring, until the mixture is wilted. Add this to the veal.
3. Add the bread crumbs, tarragon, parsley,

nutmeg, egg, cheese, cream, salt and pepper to taste. Blend well.

4. Shape the mixture into 18 balls. Dredge the balls in flour and shake off excess.

5. Heat enough oil in a skillet to reach a depth of about one-eighth inch. Add the balls and cook, turning as they brown, until browned all over. Add the balls to the tomato sauce and cook about 30 minutes.

6. Serve with cooked spaghetti.
Yield: Four to six servings.

PORK MEATBALLS WITH ROSEMARY

1/4 pound ground lean pork
4 to 6 tablespoons olive oil
1 cup finely chopped onion
1/2 teaspoon finely minced garlic
1/4 pound mushrooms, finely chopped, about one cup
1 teaspoon finely chopped dried rosemary
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 cup fine fresh bread crumbs
1 egg, lightly beaten
1/4 teaspoon dried, hot red-pepper flakes
1/2 cup flour
5 cups tomato sauce, approximately
1 pound spaghetti, cooked to the desired degree of doneness

1. Put the pork in a mixing bowl.
2. Heat two tablespoons of the oil in a saucepan, and add the onion and garlic. Cook, stirring, until onion is wilted. Add the mushrooms and cook until they give up their liquid. Continue cooking until liquid evaporates.

3. Add the mushroom mixture to the meat. Add the rosemary, salt and pepper to taste, bread crumbs, egg and pepper flakes. Blend well with the hands.

4. Shape the mixture into 18 balls. Dredge the balls in flour and shake off excess.

5. Heat enough of the remaining oil in a skillet to reach a depth of about one-eighth inch. Add the balls and cook, turning as they brown, until browned all over. Add the balls to the tomato sauce and cook about 30 minutes.

6. Serve with cooked spaghetti.
Yield: Four to six servings.

BEEF MEATBALLS WITH MARJORAM

1/4 pound ground lean beef
1 tablespoon butter
1/2 cup finely chopped onion
1/2 cup cooked rice
1 teaspoon dried marjoram
1/2 cup finely chopped parsley
1 egg, lightly beaten
1/2 cup toasted pine nuts
Salt to taste, if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1/2 cup flour
2 to 4 tablespoons olive oil
5 cups tomato sauce, approximately
1 pound spaghetti, cooked to the desired degree of doneness

1. Put the beef in a mixing bowl.
2. Heat the butter in a saucepan, and add the onion and garlic. Cook, stirring, until the mixture is wilted.

3. Add this to the meat. Add the marjoram, rice, parsley, egg, pine nuts, salt and pepper to taste. Blend well with the hands.

4. Shape the mixture into 18 to 24 balls. Dredge the balls in flour and shake off excess.

5. Heat enough oil in a skillet to reach a depth of about one-eighth inch. Add the balls and cook, turning as they brown, until browned all over. Add the balls to the tomato sauce and cook about 30 minutes.

6. Serve with cooked spaghetti.
Yield: Four to six servings.
©1983 The New York Times

In Cold Blood Pudding

Continued from page 7W

dreds of tons of puddings every week: some cold, some boiling hot, slit open and spread with a watery mustard.

Differences over puddings aren't limited to the Continent; there are deep divisions in the United Kingdom as well. Bourne picks up his knife to illustrate one: Slicing a pudding in half, he points to the chunks of fat scattered throughout it. "If I sent that to Scotland, they wouldn't look at it because of the fat. They'd send it back. What they like is a black pudding that has ground-up fat in it, hidden so they can't see it."

In Ireland, puddings are called drisheens. They're larger than their English relations, traditionally made from sheep's blood and spiced with tansy, which has a hot, bitter taste.

But the people of the south of England have turned up their noses at any form of black pudding for years. Apparently that attitude is

changing: southerners, who may have tasted boudin or blunbury on the Continent, will now stomach the stuff much more frequently — usually only if it is fried or grilled for breakfast, much to the disgust of northerners. Even Thornley is surprised at the new popularity of the puddings. Twenty years ago, his company turned out three-quarters of a ton each week during the peak winter season. Now the weekly winter quota has jumped to more than 10 tons a week.

"Twenty years ago I would have said that black pudding was going to go out of existence. Then out of the blue came these competitions — the one in Britain and in Belgium but mainly the one in France. The amount of publicity that's been generated is incredible." Thornley's sales reflect that.

British pudding-makers haven't been the sole beneficiaries of the competition. Mor-

tagne, too, has gained. Every year during the competition, thousands of visitors crowd into the town. With a shrewd eye for business, Mortagne's inhabitants have developed a fair to accompany the competition. The razzamatazz is enormous, according to Thornley.

"They're sharp, you know," he says. "They've put their place on the map." Certainly that's what the town fathers intended to do 20 years ago when the annual contest began.

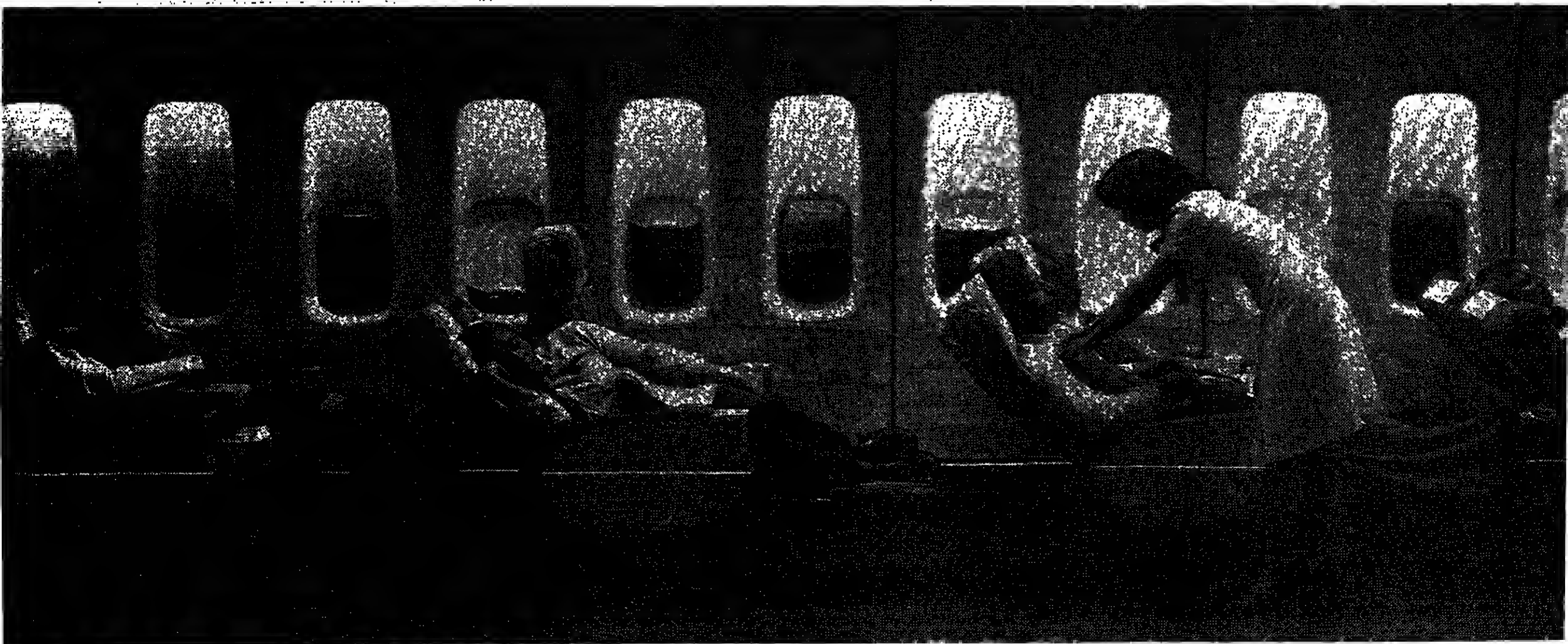
But Mortagne's inhabitants have a canny way of extending their hospitality — and business — even further. They call competitors back again in mid-April and only then do they announce the outcome of the competition.

This year, for the first time, a British bookmaker is taking bets on the results. West Germany is tipped as this year's favorite. The odds for France are 3-1. But anyone who isn't pot off by relatively long odds, can put some money down on England — 6-1.

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Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev.	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev.
29 1/2	29 1/2	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
29 1/2	29 1/2	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
29 1/2	29 1/2	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
29 1/2	29 1/2	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
29 1/2	29 1/2	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	IBM	3.12	5.5	15.5	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2

Amsterdam	Class	Prev.	Other Markets	March 10	Close	Prev.	Singapore	Close	Prev.
ABN	100	100	Amsterdam	March 10	Close	Prev.	Singapore	Close	Prev.
ABN	100	100	Amsterdam	March 10	Close	Prev.	Singapore	Close	Prev.
ABN	100	100	Amsterdam	March 10	Close	Prev.	Singapore	Close	Prev.
ABN	100	100	Amsterdam	March 10	Close	Prev.	Singapore	Close	Prev.
ABN	100	100	Amsterdam	March 10	Close	Prev.	Singapore	Close	Prev.

Canadian Stock Markets	March 9	NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET	March 9
Toronto	High Low Close	NASDAQ	High Low Close
1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000	1000

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Floating Rate Notes

Bank	Issue Date	Face Value	Current Yield	Bank	Issue Date	Face Value	Current Yield
Bank of Montreal	1/1/83	100,000	10.50%	Bank of Montreal	1/1/83	100,000	10.50%
Bank of Montreal	1/1/83	100,000	10.50%	Bank of Montreal	1/1/83	100,000	10.50%
Bank of Montreal	1/1/83	100,000	10.50%	Bank of Montreal	1/1/83	100,000	10.50%
Bank of Montreal	1/1/83	100,000	10.50%	Bank of Montreal	1/1/83	100,000	10.50%
Bank of Montreal	1/1/83	100,000	10.50%	Bank of Montreal	1/1/83	100,000	10.50%

中本

By THOMAS J. LUECK

The New York Times

Interbank exchange rates for March 10, excluding bank service charges.

	S	D.M.	F.F.	S.L.	G.M.	S.F.	S.F.	D.K.
1969	2.440	2.911	21.026	38.53	8.785	5.67	125.15	30.47
1970	2.630	2.910	19.705		12.750	5.67	125.15	30.47
1971	2.642	2.612	34.60	1.675	9.33	5.84	14.55	77.75
1972	1.518		3.613	25.44	2.946	7.22	3.978	13.05
1973	1.623	2.150	59.710	20.52	5.94	30.25	4.094	16.28
1974	1.512	8.475	6.144	8.7	5.94	30.25	4.094	16.28
1975	4.877	10.2	29.10	8.7	5.94	30.25	4.094	16.28
1976	2.55	59.71	65.50	25.72	4.127	7.37	4.258	32.78
1977	0.946	8.786	2.562	13.2673	2.593	6.494	1.747	8.164
1978	1.9022	6.72247	2.659	7.6957	2.892	5.31	2.581	2.494

procurrency Deposits **March 10**

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1974-75	4.75-4.85	5.00-5.10	3.75-3.85	11.75-11.85	25-26	22.25-24	14.25-15.25
1975-76	5.00-5.10	5.25-5.35	3.90-4.00	12.00-12.10	26-27	23.25-25	14.50-15.50
1976-77	5.25-5.35	5.50-5.60	4.05-4.15	12.25-12.35	27-28	24.25-26	14.75-15.75
1977-78	5.50-5.60	5.75-5.85	4.20-4.30	12.50-12.60	28-29	25.25-27	15.00-16.00
1978-79	5.75-5.85	6.00-6.10	4.35-4.45	12.75-12.85	29-30	26.25-28	15.25-16.25
1979-80	6.00-6.10	6.25-6.35	4.50-4.60	13.00-13.10	30-31	27.25-29	15.50-16.50
1980-81	6.25-6.35	6.50-6.60	4.65-4.75	13.25-13.35	31-32	28.25-30	15.75-16.75
1981-82	6.50-6.60	6.75-6.85	4.80-4.90	13.50-13.60	32-33	29.25-31	16.00-17.00

<u>Ind. Stocks</u>	Close	Prev.	<u>Bond</u>	Close	Prev.
	11/6	11/5	Bank	11/6	11/5

30-day Note	0.75	0.75		
90-day Forward	0.76	0.76		
60-day Note	0.77	0.77		
30-day Note	0.78	0.78		
30-day Note	0.79	0.79		
30-day Note	0.80	0.80		
30-day Note	0.81	0.81		
30-day Note	0.82	0.82		
30-day Note	0.83	0.83		
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30-day Note	0.96	0.96		
30-day Note	0.97	0.97		
30-day Note	0.98	0.98		
30-day Note	0.99	0.99		
30-day Note	1.00	1.00		
30-day Note	1.01	1.01		
30-day Note	1.02	1.02		
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30-day Note	1.04	1.04		
30-day Note	1.05	1.05		
30-day Note	1.06	1.06		
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30-day Note	1.59	1.59		
30-day Note	1.60	1.60		
30-day Note	1.61	1.61		

	AM	PM	Chgs
Monch Interbank	5.70	5.70	
Weg Interbank	5.50	5.50	

per 100 pounds	5.30	5.30	Hong Kong	68.50	68.75	+4.05
			London	67.75	—	+2.35
			Paris (72.50 bid)	68.50	68.90	+1.60
			Zurich	67.50	63.00	+1.25
			London	63.00	63.75	+4.35
			New York	63.25	—	+4.75
			Official quotations for London, Paris and			
			Lombards, opening and closing prices for New			

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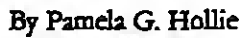
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(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Reuters

week and was the lowest one-week filing total since the week ending Sept. 12, 1981.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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LEGAL SERVICES.

U.S. IMMIGRATION. Visa matters including executive and business visas. U.S. lawyer Paul Rubin will be available in Jerusalem at Hotel King David, tel. 2-22-1111 March 4-9; Herta and Paul Amirian Center, tel. 4-6211 March 10-13; Mirra U.S. Center, tel. 4-6211 March 14-15.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japanese Group Assails U.S., Defends Chip Manufacturers

TOKYO (AP) — In an unusually emotional defense of its semiconductor industry, the Electronics Industries Association of Japan accused the U.S. industry Thursday of "unfair" over Japanese industrial policies aimed at promoting Japan's high-technology development.

The report was prepared by the 400-company organization to dispute charges last month by the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association that Japanese companies were working together, with unfair government help, to dominate the world market and to keep U.S. companies out of the large Japanese market.

The report said the U.S. semiconductor industry received much larger subsidies from the Defense Department and the U.S. space agency during "its golden period" than the Japanese industry received from its government.

U.S. companies have lost out in the Japanese market, the report claimed, as a result of "failure to invest time and effort in promoting and selling their products in Japan" and inability to keep up with Japanese quality standards and delivery schedules.

U.S. Spending Outlook Brighter

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business executives plan to cut spending for expansion and modernization 3.8 percent this year after adjustment for inflation, possibly showing a bit more optimism than in an earlier estimate of a 5.2-percent decline, government figures indicated Thursday.

Inflation-adjusted spending — that is, not counting costs only from increased prices — dropped 5.5 percent last year in the first yearly decline since 1975. The Commerce Department report was based on surveys taken in late January and February. The earlier estimate was based on November and December surveys.

The main change between the two figures was not so much in actual spending estimates as in the government's estimate of inflation for 1983, the report said. The new estimate is that prices of capital goods will rise 1.7 percent this year, compared with 4.5 percent last year. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said in a statement that the report was "another sign that economic recovery has begun."

Malcolm Baldrige

Gulf & Western Sells Cigar-Maker

NEW YORK (UPI) — Five executives of Consolidated Cigar, which claims to be the world's biggest cigar producer, have bought the company from Gulf & Western for substantially more than its \$100 million in annual sales.

Gulf & Western acquired Consolidated Cigar in 1968. Alex Brannard, president of Consolidated, said the conglomerate had sold the business to him and four senior vice presidents because it no longer fit Gulf & Western's longer-range goals. This was the third divestiture by Gulf & Western to a management group since 1981.

Massey, Lenders in New Accord

TORONTO (UPI) — Massey-Ferguson says a new agreement with its lenders will save it about \$600 million.

The Toronto-based farm implement dealer said Wednesday that \$520 million would be saved over several years by a financial restructuring in which lenders and governments will accept Massey shares instead of cash for interest and dividends.

There will also be a savings of \$80 million from reduced operating expenses by previously announced closings of various U.S. plants and a reduced work force, the company said. It said the restructuring plan will reduce Massey's long-term debt 25 percent and increase total net worth about 80 percent.

Laker Wins Move in U.S. Court

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A federal judge has ruled here that Sir Freddie Laker may have his antitrust suit heard in the U.S. court system, rejecting arguments by some of the airlines Sir Freddie is suing that the case should be heard only in the British courts because Sir Freddie is British, as was his defunct airline.

In the most significant ruling to date in the case, District Judge Harold H. Greene accepted the argument of Sir Freddie's attorneys that the airlines wanted the case heard in the British system because U.S. antitrust laws were more stringent than those of Britain.

U.S. Backs Talks With EC on Trade

By James Vicini

WASHINGTON — The United States is prepared to hold high-level talks soon with the European Community if there is a chance to move toward averting an agricultural trade war, administration officials say.

The officials say Secretary of State George Shultz conveyed the U.S. position in a letter to Brussels about 10 days ago.

This was in response to a request by European Commission President Gaston Thorn for a ministerial-level meeting to defuse the dispute, which threatens to erupt into a trade war.

The United States says massive European farm subsidies are causing lost sales to traditional foreign markets, but the EC so far refuses to change its farm policies.

"We would be willing to talk if it would be useful. Our position is let's do what we can to ensure that the situation does not get worse," one official said at a briefing Wednesday.

"This leaves the ball in the European court," he said, adding that no specific dates or locations had been proposed by either side.

In Brussels, senior European officials refused to comment publicly on Mr. Shultz's letter, but diplomats said the two sides were looking at possible dates for a meeting.

The diplomats said that Mr. Shultz had sought assurances that the 10-nation community would show negotiating flexibility over its agricultural policies and keep any meeting strictly private.

In Washington, an administration official said, "It is clear that both sides have not yet made a commitment to any future actions."

A lack of progress in the next round of talks would raise tensions between the United States and Europe over farm policy, the official said, citing increasing pressure in Congress for retaliatory actions.

"The objective is to get results. If we are going to call off the war, we are going to have to have some-

thing to show for it," an official said.

In the first major retaliatory action, the United States in January sold one million metric tons (1.1 million tons) of subsidized flour to Egypt and warned of the possibility of new sales.

In a further move, the Agriculture Department announced Wednesday that Iraq would receive \$230 million in credits to finance purchases of U.S. farm products.

France last month strongly criticized the United States for the export credits and said Iraq had been a traditional European market.

The Washington officials said talks were needed soon, adding that consultations could be held in conjunction with a progress report being prepared by the end of March on the farm subsidy issue.

Brock Says U.S. Plans Export Tax Changes

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON — The administration has devised a substitute for controversial tax incentives for U.S. companies that sell U.S.-made goods overseas, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock have said.

The new plan was approved March 2 by the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade and will be sent to Congress soon. It is designed to meet complaints that the present method of encouraging promotion and sale of U.S. goods overseas amounts to an illegal subsidy.

Such overseas promotions are achieved now through special tax code provisions that allow the formation of a domestic international sales corporation. Under DISC, companies can defer taxes on export income in an effort to push overseas sales.

He added that the alternative plan was fashioned so that exports paid by exporters are not increased while simplifying many of DISC's complex rules.

EC May Raise Farm Prices 7%

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament voted Thursday to increase prices for farm commodities by 7 percent instead of the 4.4 percent recommended by the European Commission. The vote was 164-118 with 2 abstentions.

The decision by the parliament is not binding, and negotiations with the commission are expected to take place before a compromise is reached.

The parliament's vote could increase tensions in the escalating disagreement between the United States and Europe over the community's farm export subsidies.

The parliament's Agriculture Committee rejected the 4.4 percent increase as inadequate. European farm lobbies supported the 7 percent increase.

Dutch/Shell said that in guilder terms, its income was 1.99 billion guilders, or 21.20 guilders per share. The income figure was unchanged from 1981 but the per share figure was slightly lower, reflecting an increase in shares.

Shell commented that its results were achieved despite the recession, falling demand and a world-wide oversupply of crude oil.

In the chemical sector, those factors painted a somewhat dimmer picture, as Imperial Chemical Industries reported sharply lower profit in 1982 and Hoechst of West Germany said that its parent company earnings were off 5.4 percent.

ICI, the British chemical, plastics and pharmaceutical giant, Thursday blamed its 25 percent decline in earnings on "the progressive slowdown in economic activity throughout the world."

ICI reported after-tax profit in 1982 of £167 million, down from £224 million pounds. This was despite a jump in sales from £7.4 billion to £8.5 billion in 1981.

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Shell's 1982 Earnings Flat; ICI, Hoechst Post Declines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The Royal Dutch/Shell group reported Thursday that earnings for 1982 rose slightly in pound terms, to £1.993 billion (\$2.99 billion) from £1.989 billion in 1981, but that in guilder terms the company's income showed no change.

The company, which is operated jointly from London and Rotterdam, said that its results in both currencies were based on current exchange rates and that the figures from 1981 have been restated.

The Dutch guilder has in recent weeks strengthened considerably against the British pound, which has lost a lot of ground against most major currencies amid worries that lower North Sea oil prices will hurt Britain's balance of payments.

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from pharmaceuticals, agricultural products, industrial explosives, pesticides, oil and chemicals but losses from petrochemicals, plastics and man-made fibers.

In Frankfurt, Hoechst said it expects its world group profit for 1982 will show a sharper decline than that of the parent company.

It reported that parent company pre-tax earnings fell 679 million Deutsche marks (\$283 million) and announced a dividend cut to 5.30 DM from the 7 DM paid on 1981 results.

Hoechst said its earnings have been hit by the world recession, the high level of corporate failures, payments problems in many developing countries and world wide political uncertainties.

Hoechst said its earnings reflect a 2.7 percent increase in labor costs and an increase in energy costs, although raw material prices were modestly lower. It added that subsidiaries operating in the petrochemical and commodity plastics areas proved a considerable drain on earnings.

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Mark Continues to Rise, Increasing EMS Pressure

FRANKFURT — Stock prices shot up Thursday in Frankfurt and investors pumped money into the Deutsche mark amid continuing speculation, despite repeated official denials, that the currency would soon be revalued upward within the European Monetary System.

The mark strengthened against all major currencies on the foreign exchange market, bringing the EMS under increased pressure and pushing the French franc and the Danish krone to their lowest permitted levels against the mark.

Frankfurt stock exchange dealers reported that frenzied buying sent the widely watched Commerzbank index of 60 shares up 13.7 to 847.2 points, a four-and-a-half-year high.

Foreign exchange dealers said sellers were eager to dump other European currencies in favor of marks, fearing that European finance ministers might perform a surprise EMS reshuffle this week-end.

The mark continued to be the strongest unit in the EMS. Its strength also pushed the dollar down Thursday to 2.39 DM from its opening at 2.4.

The French franc came under renewed pressure Thursday despite higher interest rates on international capital markets.

Some analysts suggest that the market overreacted to the news about Zomax and that Johnson & Johnson was forced to do more than was necessary to maintain its image and reassure its customers. "I think Johnson & Johnson took the most prudent approach to the problem by making the recall, but it was probably not necessary," Mr. Riccardo said.

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Open High Low Settle Chas.

U.S. Futures Prices

March 10

Open High Low Settle Chas.

Grains				
	Open	High	Low	Settle
WHEAT				
May	2.82	2.83	2.81	2.81 1/2
July	2.81	2.82	2.80	2.80 1/2
Sept	2.80	2.81	2.79	2.79 1/2
Nov	2.79	2.80	2.78	2.78 1/2
Dec	2.78	2.79	2.77	2.77 1/2
Jan	2.77	2.78	2.76	2.76 1/2
Feb	2.76	2.77	2.75	2.75 1/2
Mar	2.75	2.76	2.74	2.74 1/2
Apr	2.74	2.75	2.73	2.73 1/2
May	2.73	2.74	2.72	2.72 1/2
June	2.72	2.73	2.71	2.71 1/2
July	2.71	2.72	2.70	2.70 1/2
Aug	2.70	2.71	2.69	2.69 1/2
Sept	2.69	2.70	2.68	2.68 1/2
Oct	2.68	2.69	2.67	2.67 1/2
Nov	2.67	2.68	2.66	2.66 1/2
Dec	2.66	2.67	2.65	2.65 1/2
Jan	2.65	2.66	2.64	2.64 1/2
Feb	2.64	2.65	2.63	2.63 1/2
Mar	2.63	2.64	2.62	2.62 1/2
Apr	2.62	2.63	2.61	2.61 1/2
May	2.61	2.62	2.60	2.60 1/2
June	2.60	2.61	2.59	2.59 1/2
July	2.59	2.60	2.58	2.58 1/2
Aug	2.58	2.59	2.57	2.57 1/2
Sept	2.57	2.58	2.56	2.56 1/2
Oct	2.56	2.57	2.55	2.55 1/2
Nov	2.55	2.56	2.54	2.54 1/2
Dec	2.54	2.55	2.53	2.53 1/2
Jan	2.53	2.54	2.52	2.52 1/2
Feb	2.52	2.53	2.51	2.51 1/2
Mar	2.51	2.52	2.50	2.50 1/2
Apr	2.50	2.51	2.49	2.49 1/2
May	2.49	2.50	2.48	2.48 1/2
June	2.48	2.49	2.47	2.47 1/2
July	2.47	2.48	2.46	2.46 1/2
Aug	2.46	2.47	2.45	2.45 1/2
Sept	2.45	2.46	2.44	2.44 1/2
Oct	2.44	2.45	2.43	2.43 1/2
Nov	2.43	2.44	2.42	2.42 1/2
Dec	2.42	2.43	2.41	2.41 1/2
Jan	2.41	2.42	2.40	2.40 1/2
Feb	2.40	2.41	2.39	2.39 1/2
Mar	2.39	2.40	2.38	2.38 1/2
Apr	2.38	2.39	2.37	2.37 1/2
May	2.37	2.38	2.36	2.36 1/2
June	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.35 1/2
July	2.35	2.36	2.34	2.34 1/2
Aug	2.34	2.35	2.33	2.33 1/2
Sept	2.33	2.34	2.32	2.32 1/2
Oct	2.32	2.33	2.31	2.31 1/2
Nov	2.31	2.32	2.30	2.30 1/2
Dec	2.30	2.31	2.29	2.29 1/2
Jan	2.29	2.30	2.28	2.28 1/2
Feb	2.28	2.29	2.27	2.27 1/2
Mar	2.27	2.28	2.26	2.26 1/2
Apr	2.26	2.27	2.25	2.25 1/2
May	2.25	2.26	2.24	2.24 1/2
June	2.24	2.25	2.23	2.23 1/2
July	2.23	2.24	2.22	2.22 1/2
Aug	2.22	2.23	2.21	2.21 1/2
Sept	2.21	2.22	2.20	2.20 1/2
Oct	2.20	2.21	2.19	2.19 1/2
Nov	2.19	2.20	2.18	2.18 1/2
Dec	2.18	2.19	2.17	2.17 1/2
Jan	2.17	2.18	2.16	2.16 1/2
Feb	2.16	2.17	2.15	2.15 1/2
Mar	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.14 1/2
Apr	2.14	2.15	2.13	2.13 1/2
May	2.13	2.14	2.12	2.12 1/2
June	2.12	2.13	2.11	2.11 1/2
July	2.11	2.12	2.10	2.10 1/2
Aug	2.10	2.11	2.09	2.09 1/2
Sept	2.09	2.10	2.08	2.08 1/2
Oct	2.08	2.09	2.07	2.07 1/2
Nov	2.07	2.08	2.06	2.06 1/2
Dec	2.06	2.07	2.05	2.05 1/2
Jan	2.05	2.06	2.04	2.04 1/2
Feb	2.04	2.05	2.03	2.03 1/2
Mar	2.03	2.04	2.02	2.02 1/2
Apr	2.02	2.03	2.01	2.01 1/2
May	2.01	2.02	2.00	2.00 1/2
June	2.00	2.01	1.99	1.99 1/2
July	1.99	2.00	1.98	1.98 1/2
Aug	1.98	1.99	1.97	1.97 1/2
Sept	1.97	1.98	1.96	1.96 1/2
Oct	1.96	1.97	1.95	1.95 1/2
Nov	1.95	1.96	1.94	1.94 1/2
Dec	1.94	1.95	1.93	1.93 1/2
Jan	1.93	1.94	1.92	1.92 1/2
Feb	1.92	1.93	1.91	1.91 1/2
Mar	1.91	1.92	1.90	1.90 1/2
Apr	1.90	1.91	1.89	1.89 1/2
May	1.89	1.90	1.88	1.88 1/2
June	1.88	1.89	1.87	1.87 1/2
July	1.87	1.88	1.86	1.86 1/2
Aug	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85 1/2
Sept	1.85	1.86	1.84	1.84 1/2
Oct	1.84	1.85	1.83	1.83 1/2
Nov	1.83	1.84	1.82	1.82 1/2
Dec	1.82	1.83	1.81	1.81 1/2
Jan	1.81	1.82	1.80	1.80 1/2
Feb	1.80	1.81	1.79	1.79 1/2
Mar	1.79	1.80	1.78	1.78 1/2
Apr	1.78	1.79	1.77	1.77 1/2
May	1.77	1.78	1.76	1.76 1/2
June	1.76	1.77	1.75	1.75 1/2
July	1.75	1.76	1.74	1.74 1/2
Aug	1.74	1.75	1.73	1.73 1/2
Sept	1.73	1.74	1.72	1.72 1/2
Oct	1.72	1.73	1.71	1.71 1/2
Nov	1.71	1.72	1.70	1.70 1/2
Dec	1.70	1.71	1.69	1.69 1/2
Jan	1.69	1.70	1.68	1.68 1/2
Feb	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67 1/2
Mar	1.67	1.68	1.66	1.66 1/2
Apr	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.65 1/2
May	1.65	1.66	1.64	1.64 1/2
June	1.64	1.65	1.63	1.63 1/2
July	1.63	1.64	1.62	1.62 1/2
Aug	1.62	1.63	1.61	1.61 1/2
Sept	1.61	1.62	1.60	1.60 1/2
Oct	1.60	1.61	1.59	1.59 1/2
Nov	1.59	1.60	1.58	1.58 1/2
Dec	1.58	1.59	1.57	1.57 1/2
Jan	1.57	1.58	1.56	1.56 1/2
Feb	1.56	1.57	1.55	1.55 1/2
Mar	1.55	1.56	1.54	1.54 1/2
Apr	1.54	1.55	1.53	1.53 1/2
May	1.53	1.54	1.52	1.52 1/2
June	1.52	1.53	1.51	1.51 1/2
July	1.51	1.52	1.50	1.50 1/2
Aug	1.50	1.51	1.49	1.49 1/2
Sept	1.49	1.50	1.48	1.48 1/2
Oct	1.48	1.49	1.47	1.47 1/2
Nov	1.47	1.48	1.46	1.46 1/2
Dec	1.46	1.47	1.45	1.45 1/2
Jan	1.45	1.46	1.44	1.44 1/2
Feb	1.44	1.45	1.43	1.43 1/2
Mar	1.43	1.44	1.42	1.42 1/2
Apr	1.42	1.43	1.41	1.41 1/2
May	1.41	1.42	1.40	1.40 1/2
June	1.40	1.41	1.39	1.39 1/2
July	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.38 1/2
Aug	1.38	1.39	1.37	1.37 1/2
Sept	1.37	1.38	1.36	1.36 1/2
Oct	1.36	1.37	1.35	1.35 1/2
Nov	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.34 1/2
Dec	1.34	1.35	1.33	1.33 1/2
Jan	1.33	1.34	1.32	1.32 1/2
Feb	1.32	1.33	1.31	1.31 1/2
Mar	1.31	1.32	1.30	1.30 1/2
Apr	1.30	1.31	1.29	1.29 1/2
May	1.29	1.30	1.28	1.28 1/2
June	1.28	1.29	1.27	1.27 1/2
July	1.27	1.28	1.26	1.26 1/2
Aug	1.26	1.27	1.25	1.25 1/2
Sept	1.25	1.26	1.24	1.24 1/2
Oct	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.23 1/2
Nov	1.23	1.24	1.22	1.22 1/2
Dec	1.22	1.23	1.21	1.21 1/2
Jan	1.21	1.22	1.20	1.20 1/2
Feb	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.19 1/2
Mar	1.19	1.20	1.18	1.18 1/2
Apr	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.17 1/2
May	1.17	1.18	1.16	1.16 1/2
June	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.15 1/2
July	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.14 1/2
Aug	1.14	1.15	1.13	1.13 1/2
Sept	1.13	1.14	1.12	1.12 1/2
Oct	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.11 1/2
Nov	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.10 1/2
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.09 1/2
Jan	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.08 1/2
Feb	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.07 1/2
Mar	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.06 1/2
Apr	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.05 1/2
May	1.05	1.06	1.04	1.04 1/2
June	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.03 1/2
July	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.02 1/2
Aug	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.01 1/2
Sept	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.99 1/2
Nov	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.98 1/2
Dec	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.97 1/2
Jan	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.96 1/2
Feb	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.95 1/2
Mar	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.94 1/2
Apr	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.93 1/2
May	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.92 1/2
June	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.91 1/2
July	0.91	0.92	0.90	0.90 1/2
Aug	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.89 1/2
Sept	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.88 1/2
Oct	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.87 1/2
Nov	0.87	0.88	0.86	0.86 1/2
Dec	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.85 1/2
Jan	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.84 1/2
Feb	0.84	0.85	0.83	0.83 1/2
Mar	0.83	0.84	0.82	0.82 1/2
Apr	0.82	0.83	0.81	0.81 1/2
May	0.81	0.82	0.80	0.80 1/2
June	0.80	0.81	0.79	0.79 1/2
July	0.79	0.80	0.78	0.78 1/2
Aug	0.78	0.79	0.77	0.77 1/2
Sept	0.77	0.78	0.76	0.76 1/2
Oct	0.76	0.77	0.75	0.75 1/2
Nov	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.74 1/2
Dec	0.74	0.75	0.73	0.73 1/2
Jan	0.73	0.74	0.72	0.72 1/2
Feb	0.72	0.73	0.71	0.71 1/2
Mar	0.71	0.72	0.70	0.70 1/2
Apr	0.70	0.71	0.69	0.69 1/2
May	0.69	0.70	0.68	0.68 1/2
June	0.68	0.69	0.67	0.67 1/2
July	0.67	0.68	0.66	0.66 1/2
Aug	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.65 1/2
Sept	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.64 1/2
Oct	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.63 1/2
Nov	0.63	0.64	0.62	0.62 1/2
Dec	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.61 1/2
Jan	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.60 1/2
Feb	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.59 1/2
Mar	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.58 1/2
Apr	0.58	0.59	0.57	0.57 1/2
May	0.57	0.58	0.56	0.56 1/2
June	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.55 1/2
July	0.55	0.		

By Theodore Zeldin. 538 pp. \$17.95.
Pantheon, 201 East 50th St., New York, N. Y. 10022.

THE French writer Pierre Danican once defined France as "50,000,000 individual cases." Charles de Gaulle saw his homeland in a different way. "How can you rule a country with 345 different cheeses," he once quipped. If there are nations where people are less alike than in France, they are near the top of the list. Foreigners who come to France end up by ei-

ber hating or loving the French and their habits, and both their *hate and love are passionate*. The French do not leave many people indifferent. So when the distinguished historian Theodore Zeldin started out to define the French, he found it impossible. He would consider impossible. Zeldin came to the task well prepared. One of his previous works, "France: 1848-1945" has been highly praised. Paris is March called it "the most perspicacious, the most deeply researched, the liveliest and the most enthralling panorama of French passions" and I agree with that assessment.

Zeldin recognizes early in his work, "The French," that there is no single denominator to describe this highly individualistic people. Bretons, Basques, Alsacians, or Corsicans have nothing in common other than the fact they can all travel on a French passport. France, as Zeldin points out, is a nation put together with very diversified people. Thus, the author set out to make a minute investigation of the complex mosaic that the French people represent. As a result we discover some interesting facts about the French, how they see themselves and how others see them.

As Zeldin explains, at the time of the unification of France in the 19th century, something like 25 percent of the population of France did not speak French at all, and another quarter "were virtually incapable of conducting a conversation in it." But French was already the most important international language, particularly the language of diplomats. Now the French language is in deep decline, much to the chagrin of the French

One of Zeldin's most intriguing journeys is inside the Communist Party. He points out that the party is not just a ghetto "that lives separately from the nation. It is, rather, perhaps a quarter of a million party members at any one time (more or less depending on whether one counts the opponents or its supporters) but there is agreement that these members are changing all the time. The party recruits 70,000 new members every year, and about a many resign. This makes it one of the most active expressions of political commitment and disillusionment in the country. There are far more lapsed Communists than party members. The party must stand on the fringes of power but it has marked an enormous number of people at some stage of their lives."

Zeldin is so strongly disagree with the French is his assessment that "the inclusion of a few Communists in the Mitterrand government has shown that they behave much like other politicians, but it has not made the bulk of the membership feel any freer, any more than a few American blacks in office change the handicaps of racial minorities." This is a rather risky way to picture the current participation of Communists in government. Though they only have a relatively few ministers — four out of some 40 — they have used these positions of power and the fact that they are a member of the ruling coalition skillfully to infiltrate every sector of French life — government, industrialized industries, radio and television — with communist Communists and the Communist Party. One leave the government it will be a long time before the effect they are having on these institutions will disappear.

government. Today, as Zeldin points out, 56 percent of learned papers published by French biochemists appear in English. When President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing met with German chancellor Helmut Schmidt they talked in English. In the most prestigious French newspaper, *Le Monde*, one word in 166 is English, and "it is

Pierre Salinger, who reports from France for ABC News, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

LOS ANGELES — The J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, has purchased a collection of illuminated manuscripts that Harold M. Williams, president and chief executive officer of the J. Paul Getty Trust, calls "the single most important acquisition that the Getty has made to date."

of the meaning of life, they are professional manufacturers and salesmen of opinions: the opinions that are held about France were invented by intellectuals. So France has in a way been created by intellectuals as by kings and armies conquering territory. On a superficial level, the French derive their identity

Acquired from the private collectors Irene and Peter Ludwig in Aachen, West Germany, the multimillion-dollar collection includes 144 items spanning the 7th to 16th centuries. Nearly all European countries as well as Byzantium and Persia are represented in the collection. Williams said.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SOME	HAND	BROG
ASIA	MINOR	KABA
GALSWORTHY	TOMT	
RETORTS	DODGES	
ICES	HDPON	
CAMPBELL	COOPER	
CHANGES	TANES	
VAGABOND	DOPPEL	
ENGLEBY	POLICE	

EDU ARADY DOWIE
DEBATED DPAWNED
AROSY ENN
BEDOMS TROTRED
ATTU EIDENHOWER
ENOS ROAD LEVI
RAIRE SURRO DRAG

DOUBLES on the second round by a player who passed on the first round are quite rare and are of theoretical interest. An example of West's action in the diagram deal is shown.

West's delayed double suggested a good hand with length and strength in hearts, the original suit, so it was not unreasonable. However, the final double of four clubs was unreasonable. There was no

ruff in dummy all the way. A declarer to draw the last trump would score the spade ace. All dummy's high spades had disappeared, three by ruffing and two on the red kings.

A little experiment will show that if South discards on the spade lead at the fourth trick, as many players would do, he cannot make his contract. Even if he attempts to ruff spades in his hand, the club jack in the West hand gives the defense the edge.

reason to think that East would contribute to the defense, but he turned up with a sure trick and a ruff.

Despite this, the contract was a close proposition. The diamond lead was taken by the ace, and East shifted to his singleton heart. South's queen was taken by the king, and the jack was left in East's ruff, giving the defense its third trick, and led a spade.

WEST
♠KQ
♥A10 1864
♦QJ4
♣J73

EAST
♠J9652
♥8
♦A 109762
♣

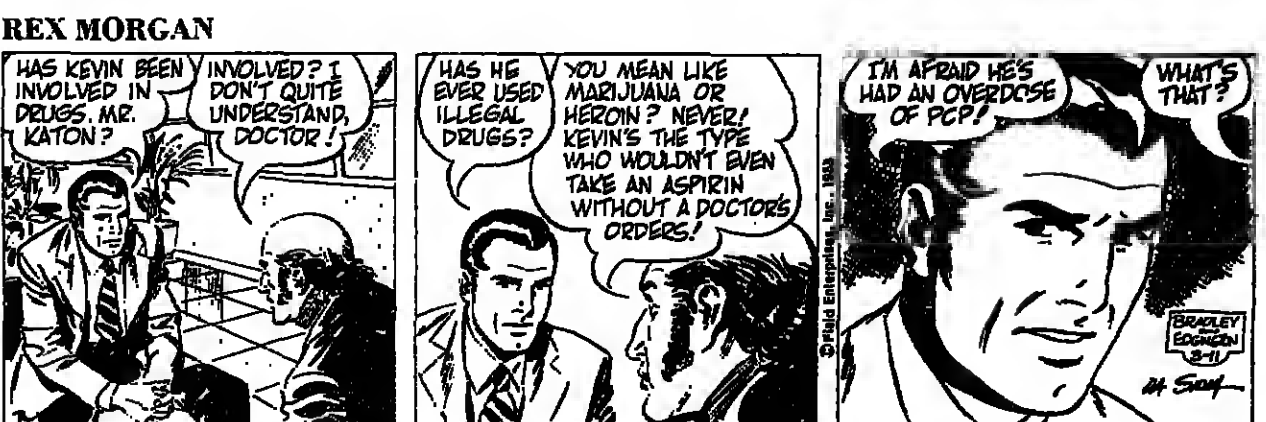
SOUTH (♣)
♠KQ52

The right play at this point was not obvious, but the declarer was equal to the occasion. He made the key play of ruffing in his hand and led to the club queen. East's discard revealed the trump position, so after another spade ruff South cashed his red-suit kings and finessed the club ten.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid-

ding:		North			East		
South	West	North	East	South	West	North	
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	
2 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	Pass	3 ♠	Pass	Pass	
Pass	Pass	3 ♠	4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Pass	Pass	3 ♠	4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass	
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	

Another spade was ruffed with West led the diamond cross-



CEENI
 RUTYL
 VERGAN
 DEGEWD

WHAT THE SWIMMING
 POOL CONTRACTOR DID
 WHEN BUSINESS
 FELL OFF.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

(Answers tomorrow)

yesterday's | Jumbles. TITLE ESSAY DECENT MEMOIR
 Answer. What a successful bachelor does, whichever
 way you look at it—"MEETS ESTEEM"

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Erangile. 75018 Paris

"CAN I SEE A MENU?"

	HIGH LOW				HIGH LOW						
	C	F	F		C	F	F				
ALGERIA	19	66	12	FAIR	LONDON	12	55	8	20	Fair	
ALGERIA	19	66	12	Fair	LOS ANGELES	12	55	8	20	Cloudy	
ALMASTRA	20	50	2	Cloudy	MAORIO	20	68	4	42	Fair	
ANKARA	11	52	8	Cloudy	MANILA	29	84	23	73	Fair	
ATHENS	18	64	9	Fair	MEXICO CITY	25	77	5	51	Fair	
ATLANTA	20	68	10	Fair	MILAN	16	41	1	34	Cloudy	
BANGKOK	25	74	24	79	Cloudy	MILAN	16	41	1	34	Cloudy
BEIJING	16	41	-2	23	Fair	MONTREAL	6	43	1	34	Rain
BELGRADE	20	68	4	39	Fair	MOSCOW	4	-21	17	18	Snow
BERLIN	18	58	7	43	Overcast	MOSCOW	4	-21	17	18	Snow
BOSTON	5	-41	-37	Rain	NAIROBI	29	84	14	57	Fair	
BRAZILIA	20	68	10	Overcast	NASSAU	23	77	26	68	Cloudy	
BUCHAREST	16	68	4	43	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	6	43	1	37	Rain
BUDAPEST	20	68	9	48	Fair	NICE	15	59	5	46	Cloudy
BURBANK	20	68	10	Overcast	OSLO	8	46	2	34	Cloudy	
CAIRO	21	70	10	50	Fair	PARIS	10	50	1	34	Overcast
CAGE TOWN	21	70	11	52	Fair	PRAGUE	10	50	1	34	Overcast
CALCUTTA	21	70	11	52	Fair	REYKJAVIK	5	-23	-9	14	Fair
CHICAGO	-1	-30	-45	Snow	RIO DE JANEIRO	20	84	23	73	Fair	
COPENHAGEN	10	58	7	43	Overcast	SAN PAOLO	28	87	17	69	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	71	11	52	Overcast	SEOUL	10	50	4	39	Cloudy
DALLAS	20	68	10	Overcast	SHANGHAI	11	58	7	46	Cloudy	
DUBLIN	10	50	7	43	Overcast	SINGAPORE	31	88	24	79	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	57	8	46	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	0	32	-2	28	Overcast
EL DORADO	19	66	8	26	Cloudy	SYDNEY	24	75	19	64	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	48	1	34	Fair	TAIPEI	27	80	17	69	Cloudy
HARARE	26	79	18	64	Rain	TEL AVIV	20	68	4	43	Fair
HONG KONG	20	68	10	Overcast	TOKYO	7	45	3	31	Rain	
HONG KONG	20	68	15	59	Rain	TUNIS	22	73	4	41	Cloudy
HOUSTON	20	68	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	17	63	9	48	Fair
INDIANAPOLIS	20	68	7	45	Cloudy	WARSAW	7	45	3	31	Rain
JERUSALEM	19	59	2	34	Fair	ZURICH	10	50	7	46	Cloudy
JAS PALMAS	21	70	16	61	Cloudy	ZURICH	10	50	7	46	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	19	59	2	34	Fair						
LAS PALMAS	21	70	16	61	Cloudy						
LISBON	16	61	10	50	Overcast						

[illegible]

cashed his red-suit kings and
 finessed the club ten.

NORTH
 ♠A102742
 ♥76
 ♦5
 ♣AQ105

WEST
 ♠KQ
 ♥AJ1054
 ♦QJ4
 ♣J73

EAST
 ♠J853
 ♥3
 ♦A109762
 ♣6

SOUTH (D)
 ♠KQ532

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid.

	West	North	East
South	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
Pass	3 ♠	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond crown

SPORTS

McKinney Nears World Cup Crown With 2 Victories

WATERVILLE VALLEY, New Hampshire — Capping off what she called the finest three days of skiing in her life, Tamara McKinney won her second giant slalom race in as many days Thursday to capture the giant slalom championship and bolster her lead in the overall World Cup standings. On Tuesday she was runner-up in the slalom.

McKinney finished first in both slalom races in the overall World Cup standings. On Tuesday she was runner-up in the slalom. McKinney finished first in both slalom races in the overall World Cup standings. On Tuesday she was runner-up in the slalom.

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Mark Fidrych taking a break at the Red Sox training camp in Winter Haven, Florida.

Red Sox Giving Fidrych a Chance To Realize His 'Ultimate Fantasy'

By Gordon Edes

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.

Some things are not easily abandoned, especially if it is all that you have.

As Mark Fidrych used to say, it was either baseball or pumping gas back home in Massachusetts.

"I'm all alone. What else do I have to do in life?" he asked. "I don't really have much. I'm not married. It's just me and my life so basically I keep on playing. They keep giving me a uni, so I might as well stick with it."

He was speaking about a baseball uniform.

Six years of arm trouble and Fidrych, 28, is still trying to stick it.

Time, it is with the Boston Red Sox, who invited him to camp as a minor-league player. The uniform is not yet his.

The hope is that this time the pain in his right shoulder will be gone for good and that he will not waste years of pitching in Oakland and Evansville and Pawtucket.

"My ultimate fantasy, right now," Fidrych said, "is to make it in spring training, break with the big club and play the full year."

He paused. "And it's not a fantasy, either. It's going to happen. My chances are great."

The early hair is more closely cropped now, but the wardrobe is the same. — Early American va-

grant. Blue jeans, faded, frayed edges and torn collar. Blue jeans, faded, frayed edges and torn collar.

Blue jeans, faded, frayed edges and torn collar. Blue jeans, faded, frayed edges and torn collar.

Blue jeans, faded, frayed edges and torn collar. Blue jeans, faded, frayed edges and torn collar.

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Baseball Panel for Veterans Names Kell, Alston to Shrine

United Press International

TAMPA, Fla. — George Kell, a two-time American League batting champion, and Walter Alston, who managed the Dodgers for 23 years and won four world championships, were elected to baseball's Hall of Fame on Thursday by the special committee for veterans.

The two men will be officially inducted into the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y., on July 31 along with Brooks Robinson and Juan Marichal, who were elected by 10-year members of the Baseball Writers Association of America last January.

Kell and Alston were elected by an 18-man committee. It was Kell's first year of eligibility.

Kell, 60, played for the Tigers, Philadelphia Athletics, Boston Red Sox and Chicago White Sox from 1943 through 1957. He was an excellent defensive third baseman and had a .306 lifetime batting average.

A native of Swifton, Arkansas, Kell led the American League third basemen in double plays in 1946 and 1951 and in fielding percentage in 1945-46 and in assists in 1945-46-47.

Kell played like a Tiger hero years ahead of him. Charlie Gehringer, a Hall of Fame second baseman, like Gehringer, Kell was regarded as a "mechanical man" who made difficult plays look easy and whose day-to-day dependability masked his unusual skills.

Alston, 71, a former school teacher from Darrown, Ohio, led the Dodgers to their only world championship in Brooklyn in 1955 and a pennant in 1956 before the team moved to Los Angeles.

In Los Angeles, he went on to lead them to world championships in 1959, 1963 and 1965. They also won pennants under Alston in 1966 and 1974.

Kell reached by phone in Detroit, was choked with emotion when he received the news of his election.

"This means so much to me," he said, fighting back tears. "What do you mean the veterans committee voted me in? These are the players against whom I played. These are the sports writers who saw me play. These are my peers. It's just as much an honor if not more than if I had gone in to the Hall of Fame another way. I'm sure this will really hit me tomorrow."

Roy Campanella, a Hall of Fame catcher who played under Alston in Brooklyn, said the election of his former skipper made him "extremely proud."

"Walter Alston was a great handler of people; he never got on a

player," said Campanella, in describing what he felt made Alston such an outstanding manager. "If he had something to say to you he would take you into his office. He was very stern when he had to be."

Alston was uncharacteristically excited about learning the good news.

"I'm very happy," he said, "I look forward to coming to Cooperstown this summer."

The committee is composed of chairman Joe Cronin, Buzzie Bavasi, Edgar Munzel, Charlie Gehringer, Burleigh Grimes, Charles Segar, Bob Broeg, Roy Campanella, Al Lopez, Stan Musial, Milton Richman, Birdie Tebbets, Allen Lewis, Gabe Paul, Joe Reichler, Joe Brown, Buck O'Neill and Monte Irvin.

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